Heritage and Destiny

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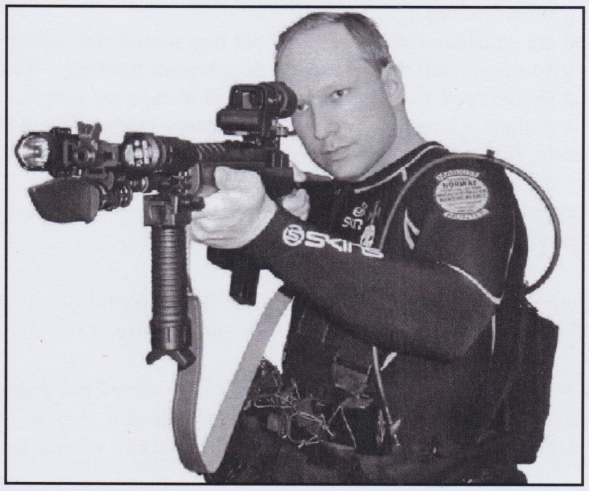
100 Nationalists attend John Tyndall Memorial meeting event in Preston

see pages 14-15



in this issue:

Simon Sheppard explores the mind of the spree killer

see pages 3-5

and **The Conservative Party and the extreme right**

reviewed on pages 6-9

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Editorial

Welcome to issue 52 of *Heritage and Destiny*. Peter Rushton covers the recent Parliamentary by-elections in *Movement News* (see pages 22-23). However, it needs to be pointed out that the strategy some nationalists have been promoting for over thirty years now, worked yet again in Rotherham. Sinking local roots in communities, communicating with the public through the local rather than the central nexus – in person via doorstep paper rounds and local campaigns rather than via the attention of an utterly hostile national media grabbed by marches, demos, silly Tweets etc – and building up or ideally recruiting respected local White working/middle class community leaders.

Whatever we may think of Marlene Guest, the local BNP candidate/ organiser, she is a good community campaigner. Having a strong local campaigning base, she got a relatively decent vote, while other nationalist candidates that day failed miserably.

Yet again it has been proved that there is no alternative to the tried and tested path of hard local work, building up support on the doorstep – and it is this, not some new policy or presentation gimmick, which alone can deliver lasting progress. Even if the BNP were to follow this path – which they won't – they could rebuild a serious nationwide council seat presence. Whereas the English Democrats or some other impeccably respectable party, if they don't, won't. This is the only way forward – a "Quiet Revolution" incrementally in communities across the country, ideally completely unnoticed and ignored by the national media until a serious organisation has been built.

Marches and demonstrations are all well and good, if we had the numbers like our comrades in much of mainland Europe. However, we don't and when British/English nationalists do organise such events, they show – to the public, as well as any new recruits – how weak our movement really is. That is exactly what happened over the weekend of November 10th/11th, when the EDL could muster only 200 for their demo in Norwich and the NF 250 for their march in London. On the same weekend a nationalist march in Warsaw, Poland, attracted over 20,000. Need I say more?

So where do we go from here? Our movement requires the recruitment, motivation and training of a cadre of competent local campaigners, backed up by able leaflet/popular newspaper writers/editors and knowledgeable and experienced experts in how to fight local campaigns/elections. Informed behind the scenes by a coherent ideological vision and consequent policy platform. We don't need yet another superstructure of constitutions, full-time administrators, expensive offices and other cart-before-the-horse paraphernalia of parties proclaimed from the top-down by the same old suspects.

Over the weekend of 10-11 November – Independence Day in Poland and Remembrance Day in the U.K. – 20,000 nationalists from various countries demonstrated (*above*) in Warsaw, while in England the nationalist movement could only turn out 200 - 250 to events run by the EDL in Norwich and the NF in London.

We need a bottom-up structure of local community campaigning units with the centre providing a resource base to serve, not govern, them. Rather than a self-proclaimed "leadership" comprised too often of paranoid parasites guarding their own incomes and petty powerbases and putting on silly stunts so they can strut and fret their hour upon the media stage.

A time will come when a Party can and naturally will emerge, equipped with 100-plus sitting Councillors (many elected as Independents) and a tried and experienced backbone of local leadership. From whose ranks the next generation of nationalist leaders hopefully will emerge. If we think ahead, plan long-term, we can make it happen. If we don't any new party will just go the way of the BNP and many others before it.

If you are an active Nationalist why not buy some extra copies of this issue to give out (or sell them!) at your next branch meeting – it's a great issue and should 'sell like hot cakes'! And as always we also need your regular donations – however large or small, every Dollar, Pound or even Euro counts. Please try and send in whatever you can afford. Thanks once again for your support, together we will win.

Heritage and Destiny

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Spree Killers: The Forefront of Knowledge

On 22 July 2011 Anders Breivik embarked on a carefully planned murderous rampage which ended the lives of 77 and injured 242 others. This much is common knowledge, but he is only a recent example of a long line of spree killers. It can confidently be predicted that there will be more.

The origins, motivations and psychology of the spree killer are little understood. Certainly this is the case in the mainstream but, not for the first time, nationalists have a huge advantage. Not only are we freed from the bounds of political correctness but we are closer to understanding the motivations of the spree killer, even while we don't condone his actions. No doubt agents of the State will be keenly watching, and scrutinising every word of this. Let them read and learn!

Of course when someone like Breivik goes on a killing frenzy the Establishment fires up its engines of righteous indignation. And what mighty engines they are! The ground shakes, the air pulsates and the walls tremble, so powerful are they. Hour upon hour of condemnatory commentary fills the airwaves; the hand-wringing and angst of the commentators is almost palpable: Why? Why? Why? One might even suspect feigned innocence.

Eventually though we become inured to the awesome clamour of the Establishment's machines of mass influence, and we venture nearer to the source of the constant noise. Our exploration takes us closer and then beyond. Behind the great clanking monolith, located discreetly some distance away and hidden from view, we come upon the machine's exhaust. There we are almost overcome by the great noxious clouds of hypocrisy belching forth. Amid these dense clouds of cant we glimpse some of the 3.5 million German homes destroyed and over 6,000 medieval houses razed in a "terror-bombing" campaign so formidable that whole species of birds and insects were wiped out. The images shift and fade, hard to identify, because they are but ghosts of the Prussian royal palaces, Hanseatic cities, the birthplaces of Bach, Dürer and Goethe and thousands of other unique historic and cultural sites deliberately targeted with phosphorous and incendiary bombs. Most are familiar with the events at Dresden, but that city was merely the zenith of an evil campaign of civilian bombing in an unnecessary war which was certainly not started nor fought for British interests.

An anti-American, pro-Axis poster made during World War II by the Norwegian artist Harald Damsleth. The Norwegian text at the bottom translates as: "USA is going to save Europe's culture from decline – with what right?" and images in the poster criticise American materialism, mongrelisation and decadence.

Yes, it is wicked to slaughter innocent people; but the present regime, and its bedfellow the media, or rather the tail which wags the dog, is in no position to lecture on this score. All the victims of spree killers added together number less than the innocents who died horrifically in a few seconds of an Allied-created firestorm. The current regime draws its line directly from that wartime one, which the recent action against Iraq confirms.

Here, in treating the subject of spree killers, we are operating at the forefront of knowledge, an environment which is natural territory for the scientist but not perhaps for readers of this magazine. But we have already been there, with the introduction of neurotic transfer (*H&D* issue 50), so perhaps it is not so unfamiliar. Plus the subject is of such importance, literally involving life and death, that the topic must be explored.

We start with a summary of incontrovertibles – facts which are known – not about Breivik particularly but about spree killers generally. That is, we seek to establish a stereotype. It should be noted though that the spree killer is not a uniquely Western phenomenon, although incidences in Western societies have accelerated since the earliest event I could discover, that of Howard Unruh in 1949. The word *amok* derives from Malaysia, where there (and reportedly several other countries) a man can suddenly flip and run wild with a machete or other weapon, killing and maiming at random. The cry of *amuq* is issued as a warning, allowing people to find refuge and for the men to arm themselves and overcome him. In fact the record before Breivik was held by South Korean policeman Woo Bum-kon who, drunk after an argument with his girlfriend, killed 57 plus himself in 1982.

The facts then are as follows: the Western spree killer is usually a white or Jewish male. He seeks to inflict maximum damage by killing or maiming as many as possible, and he usually finally kills himself or arranges his own demise (e.g. 'suicide by cop'). The killer executes his scheme with a cool rationality such that he is able to kill any bystander, child and even his own family members dispassionately.

It is clear that two categories exist: those who plan their spree and those who do not. In the latter case, the spree is triggered by some event. When the action is planned in advance the impetus to spree kill is evidently nurtured, and with premeditation the attack can be executed to more devastating effect.

Finally, it is clear that a significant proportion of spree killers possess some conscious racial awareness, as demonstrated by their known history, their comments at the time or their choice of targets. Tellingly, the victims of the few black spree killers to date have been overwhelmingly white.

Typical of this aspect was law student Benjamin Smith in 1999. He had been a member of the World Church of the Creator the year before. Probably as part of his preparation he wrote to its leader Matt Hale in an attempt to insulate that organisation from his subsequent actions, and it may have been the denial of a law licence to Hale which triggered his spree. Smith wounded six Orthodox Jews, killed a black, a Korean and then himself.

Achieving greater success (if it may be called that) was Dr. Baruch Goldstein, a Jewish immigrant to Israel from Brooklyn. In 1994 Goldstein burst into a mosque in Palestine to gun down the gathered worshippers, killing twenty-nine before having a fire extinguisher smashed on his head. Goldstein is now revered and his grave is treated as a shrine by ultra-orthodox Jewish settlers. Similarly, chants in support for Breivik were made by Russian nationalists at recent 'National Unity Day' demonstrations there.

With varying racial aspects we have Michael Ryan in Hungerford, Berkshire who in 1987 initially targeted Asians at a service station, Martin Bryant in Tasmania in 1996 whose first targets were Malays and made comments about WASPs, Larry Ashbrook at Fort Worth in 1999 who had previously flirted with racialist groups, and Buford Furrow who in 1999 attacked a Jewish community centre. The latest (at the time of writing) is Wade Page, referred to as "a racist skinhead," who in August 2012 opened fire at a Sikh temple, killing six and wounding three, also killing a police officer.

Having laid down some of the basic elements we now enter into the less tangible area of psychology and motivation. During his trial Breivik was declared sane. What this means is that there was an absence of psychosis; technically, psychosis involves detachment from reality. So Breivik's actions were not just carefully and rationally planned: his scheme followed a logical, grim progression.

Britain has no equivalent of America's NRA, and what advocates of gun freedom there are consist of farmers and a few specialist sports-

men. Notwithstanding, the point has been made that in practically every case, the weapons used by spree killers have been licensed or otherwise legally in the possession of their owners. They were not criminals; in a large number of cases they were normal, law-abiding citizens, perhaps even less criminal than average. Despite this, two notable spree-killing incidents in Britain have each led to increased stringency concerning gun ownership: the Firearms (Amendment) Act 1988 following Hungerford in August 1987, and the Firearms (Amendment) Act 1997 following Dunblane in March 1996.

It is well to recall the position in earlier, more masculine times. Hitler was able to stand and wave to adoring crowds as his procession passed along, this at a time when gun ownership was commonplace and limited only by the requirement that firearms be officially registered, a purely bureaucratic measure. Similarly, in Britain at this time guns were widely available. It was an era of greater social cohesion, during which spurious instincts, to the extent that they existed, were controlled. Nowadays even the Pope rides behind bullet-proof glass.

Restricting gun ownership is no solution, because a means to kill will always be found by the determined. Emphasising this, in October 2012 Matthew Tvrdon went on a hit-and-run spree in Cardiff using his vehicle and a steering-wheel lock as weapons. Tvrdon deliberately aimed his van at pedestrians, sometimes even reversing back over the mostly women and children he had mown down. If we are to have any hope of preventing such killing sprees in the future, it is necessary first of all to understand the phenomenon.

The first question we need to ask is, how closely does Breivik fit the mould of the 'perfect' spree killer? The answer to this is – pretty closely. Breivik's only major deviation from the standard pattern was to live to tell the tale, and in that at least he has done the world a service. I have no doubt that he is aware of this aspect and that it was intentional. Allowing his motivations to be examined subsequently was almost certainly his preferred outcome.

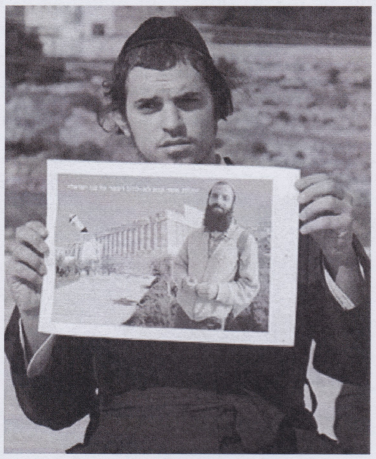
A distinguishable subset of spree killers includes psychotics and social outcasts, a group that probably contains one of the few female spree killers to date, Brenda Spencer, whose 1979 eruption using schoolchildren for target practice inspired the lyric "I don't like Mondays." (In fact the only two she killed were men.) Plus Tristan van der Vlis, who killed six and shot himself near Amsterdam in 2011. However even these cases may not be completely divorced from the general trend: psychosis is a disorder of the mind, or higher brain, while the instincts (motivations) which impel the spree killer, I would contend, derive from a lower level.

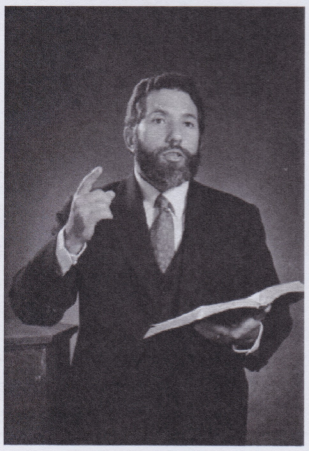
My definition of neurosis follows directly from Pavlov: neurotic stress ensues when one stimulus evokes two or more responses. (Pavlov's definition is rather more involved, but amounts to the same thing.) The ultimate psychiatric reference, the Diagnostical Statistical Manual, states that "in neurosis, reality is grossly intact." This then is an immediate pointer to the state of mind of the spree killer, the "hyper-rationality" which enables him to murder and maim with calmness, disassociation and ruthless aplomb.

Western societies have become highly feminized, and I can quote some observations from Holland (my prototype Super Feminine State) which are pertinent. Due to female influence, all forms of violence were strongly discouraged and thus were generally inhibited by males. Sometimes however sudden eruptions of disproportionate violence would occur, triggered by some relatively trivial incident. These seemed completely unpredictable; there was no forewarning that a 'tipping point' had been reached.

In such an intensely female-friendly environment, a number of factors operate. First, males see females unreservedly following their instincts and not unnaturally want to do the same. Needless to say, they cannot. Second, expression of those female instincts was usually to male's detriment: he could be, and was, manipulated, toyed-with and teased practically without limit. Third, he could not avoid being influenced by that atmosphere of disinhibition, and the burden of restraining his own violent and other socially undesirable instincts increased.

The confused and neurotic male is easier to manipulate. In that superfeminine environment, and increasingly elsewhere, even innocuous male instincts (such as to place indiscriminate markers, just being friendly or passing the time of day) are repressed. This is because such inhibition serves to maintain males in a state of generalised neurosis and maximizes female control. The whole environment becomes arduous for males.





(*above*) A Zionist settler holds up a portrait of his hero – spree killer Baruch Goldstein, seen preaching below. Goldstein killed 29 Palestinian worshippers in a Hebron mosque in 1994, in what became known as the Cave of the Patriarchs Massacre.

Humans are undeniably social animals, and arguably each race has a distinct collective unconscious. Jung, who at least had the wisdom to disassociate himself from Freud, spoke of the "race memory" – or, to quote Heisenberg, "Every race has its soul and every soul its race." The next question we need to pose is, what is it that strikes so deeply at this collective psyche to provoke individuals in a society to such casual atrocity? Clearly something along these lines is taking place: spree killings are no longer isolated incidents but have become a social phenomenon by their repetition. At least 75 spree killings have taken place since 1949.

A nationalist perspective would be that three obvious new features of Western societies are mass immigration, the promotion of miscegenation and miscegenation itself. As always, we put our observations of behaviour in its evolutionary context. What evolutionary scenario can be envisaged in which a male would see members of other races moving freely about, promoted to positions of authority over him, and occupying other prestigious roles? Or when might he see his women parading through thoroughfares with a male of another race, transporting children sired by him, and obviously servicing his domestic and personal needs, while his own remain untended?

It is that the tribe has been defeated and cast into servitude. In this case, throughout history, the indigenous males would have been rapidly dispatched (put to the sword, or machete, or whatever) or quickly transported away to be sold as slaves. In any event the vanquished males would be hastily got out of the way, for obvious reasons. Their reaction at seeing their women expropriated, their families destroyed and their settlement exploited makes them dangerous to keep around. With nothing left to lose a humiliated male would, given any opportunity at all, strike back with maximum force. This would be without regard for his own future, for the simple reason that he has none.

In leading these social changes the media are probably the main offenders, so we would be naïve to expect them to point the finger at themselves. Not only do they encourage and mendaciously portray as normal the mass immigration and miscegenation which strikes deeply at the core of the male psyche, but non-whites are elevated to the positions of newsreaders and presenters. This can only be a deliberate, finely calculated insult. It is surely stretching credulity to believe otherwise – think of the millions of native British men who would eagerly take such a well-paid and prestigious job!

Digressing for a moment to the serial killer, he is better understood. A huge volume of literature exists so that at least a primitive comprehension of him exists. Putatively the defining characteristic of the serial killer is control, because the ultimate control is power over the life of another person. If he leaves some form of signature (because of course we cannot rely on fictional renditions of such crimes), this is an expression

of his ego. The male desires control; this is how his ego is expressed. If powerful he issues orders and affects destinies. A craving for control seems to be the essential characteristic of the serial killer.

In contrast, the essence of the spree killer is rebellion against his devaluation. His protest at his derogation is expressed by the number of victims; his tally is a demonstration of his worth. In most cases the spree killer has already decided to end his life, either because of events immediately beforehand or as part of a long-standing plan. Circumstances have ceased to make his life worthwhile, and he raises the cost of his demise with a final statement of his value.

We can now consider his choice of targets in light of this, particularly his emergence in modern, feminized, Western societies. In the male-female 'game of opposites' I have referred to before, males value the old while females value the young. Thus in the feminine mindset, children are valued more than men. This has become especially manifest since the State has supplanted the husband as the female's protector and ultimate provider.

Female largesse extends to the many groups with which she feels affinity or sympathy. Yet practically everything that has ever been discovered or invented has arisen from white male ingenuity. Although virtually all our modern amenities derive from the efforts of exceptional males, our society could not function without ordinary men performing mundane jobs. Nevertheless in contemporary society he is constantly devalued and insulted; his concerns are routinely dismissed. What more profound insult can be delivered to a man than for a woman to advertise that she prefers a male of an alien race, even one who a century or so ago was called a savage, to seed future generations of her line? These are the provocations which can transform a normal, law-abiding and otherwise unexceptional man into a kind of Vulcan murder-machine.

Thus in raising the cost of his demise, the spree killer can target the young, raising the cost according to the values of his opponent. Breivik's choice of target was coldly logical – since the State, as in this country, has defined "the invaders" as a protected group, any action against them will only increase their guardianship and exacerbate the situation he is rebelling against. Plus of course, information about where the blame really belongs is hard to come by. Pointing the finger can land you a jail sentence.

Even moderate critics of the Establishment's suicidal immigration policies are marginalised and vehemently traduced as "racists," "xenophobes" and the like. The fate of Matt Hale is a case in point. Nationalists' concerns are ignored, or they are the theme of phoney, stage-managed debates by a closed group of 'media darlings' who only repeat their stock agenda. The spree killer arises out of repressed fury at the despoliation of everything he is, has or holds dear; indeed spree killing might be regarded as the ultimate displacement activity.

Under this analysis it becomes apparent that fathers who destroy their children and then themselves, usually after the mother has spurned the marriage, are another form of spree killing. Including these personal tragedies adds significantly to the total number of spree killings already recorded.

This is only a provisional analysis of the spree killer phenomenon – *H&D* is an invaluable forum for intelligent nationalist thought but it is not an academic journal – and there may be some loose ends. At the forefront it is easy to lose your way. However evolutionary psychology provides us with a reliable guide, and the tribal scenario above is consistent with phylogenetic (i.e. natural) principles and the gut instinct of many individual males. It has always been, and will ever be, the male who fights to preserve the integrity of the tribe.

The spree killer may be at the outer boundary in the range of normal human behaviour, but nonetheless his is the natural response of the social animal provoked beyond endurance. He is merely the forerunner, and until he is given legitimate expression of his valid and justified anger, and allowed to respond to the daily injustices and affronts he must presently endure, each new atrocity will only herald more to come.

Simon Sheppard, Yorkshire, England

Editor's note: Simon's website is at - www.heretical .com

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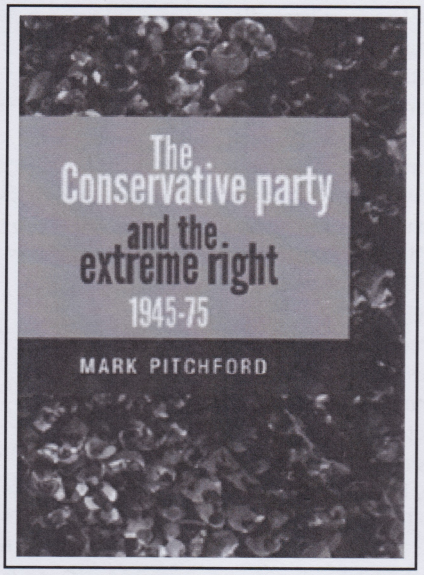
The Conservative Party and the Extreme Right, 1945-75, by Mark Pitchford

Mark Pitchford, *The Conservative Party and the Extreme Right, 1945-75*, published by Manchester University Press, 2011, ISBN 9780719083631, 243pp (Hardback), available at www.amazon.co.uk for £61.75 and www.amazon.com for $95.00

Dr Mark Pitchford is based at King's College, London, and has conducted extensive research in the Conservative Party archives. His book suggests little interest in nationalist ideas, and is essentially a detailed investigation of the Conservative Party's attitude to a wide range of movements that could broadly be characterised as "extreme right". He has carried out what to my knowledge is the first detailed research on these matters in the Conservative Party's own archives and has produced an original and valuable account of the process by which Tory strategists sought to marginalise nationalist and other "extremist" movements both by purging their own ranks and by incorporating a sanitised version of the nationalist agenda.



In addition to archival research, Dr Pitchford has interviewed several Conservative veterans, including "right wingers" such as former Monday Club chairman Jonathan Guinness, but his footnotes indicate that he has not interviewed any of the surviving nationalist activists of this period, such as John Bean, Martin Webster or Dan Harmston. (He has however consulted the archive of National Front documents deposited by Patrick Harrington at Warwick University, and the Mosley Archives at Birmingham University.)

During the 1920s and 1930s there had been genuine interest in nationalist ideas among many mainstream Conservatives. Though Sir Oswald Mosley had challenged (from the Left) Labour's timid response to economic crisis, and had initially attracted interest from young Tories such as Harold Macmillan who were certainly not on the "extreme right" of their party, there were also many identifiable right-wing Tories (including for a while Winston Churchill and his allies) who saw in fascism an ideology that might revive lost national and imperial glories, and were perhaps most attracted by authoritarian methods of repressing trade unions.

Across the left-right spectrum during the first half of the 20th century there were also many serious discussions of race. Eugenics was not an "extreme right" taboo, and it was thought entirely legitimate to discuss the danger of White Europeans being outbred by other races. 1945 was a critical turning point for two different versions of the "extreme right", which for convenience we can term the Economic Right and the Social Right.

The defeat of national socialism meant that for at least two or three generations any discussion of race would be silenced by the invocation of Auschwitz: the gas chamber became a sacred trump card that automatically ended debate on racial questions. This was not immediately obvious in 1945, and for a while even post-war Conservatives resisted the capture of their party by what would today be termed a "politically correct" agenda.

Dr Pitchford mentions, for example, the Fighting Fund for Freedom, led by the Conservative MP for Orpington, Sir Waldron Smithers. Part of the Fighting Fund's economic agenda – though seen at the time as extreme – would today be backed by the entire Conservative Party and even by the Blairite wing of the Labour Party: namely the privatisation of those large areas of industry, public utilities, transport and welfare services that were brought under an ever-expanding state umbrella during and after the Second World War.

In this sense, the Fighting Fund (like the maverick Edward Martell, whose relationship to the Tory right is discussed extensively by Dr Pitchford) was part of an Economic Right that eventually moved from the margins to the mainstream of British politics. Yet the Fund also backed a campaign that would today not only be labelled as "extreme right" but very likely as illegal "incitement of racial hatred" and would earn its supporters a jail sentence – the Hampstead anti-aliens petition.

On the very day when the House of Commons celebrated victory in Europe – 15th May 1945 – the independent MP for Mossley, Austin Hopkinson, asked Prime Minister Churchill "whether in view of the destruction of national socialism, arrangements can be made for the immediate repatriation of all Jewish refugees who had been the victims of persecution in their country of origin." When Churchill gave a negative reply, Hopkinson pressed the issue further, asking: "Are we to take it that the frequent assurance given by Home Secretaries in previous days that these men were to be repatriated at the earliest possible moment still remains the policy of the Government?"

Churchill confirmed that "it still remains the desire, but Europe is in a state of frightful confusion at the moment. Many things are not cleared up there, and I think we had better try to give vent to our policy and good intentions with due regard to what is practical."

Even at this moment of "victory", Churchill himself had at least to pay lip service to the idea that Jewish refugees should be repatriated. It was only when prompted by the left-wing Jewish Labour MP Sydney Silverman that he took the expected line – that given their suffering in Europe it would be "a cruel procedure" to send them back.

During the subsequent 1945 general election campaign, this issue of Jewish immigration was raised by several Conservative candidates. Sir Wavell Wakefield – the former England rugby captain who won the London constituency of St Marylebone and later became Lord Wakefield of Kendal – was forced to apologise after suggesting during his campaign that London's dire housing shortage could be helped by repatriating Jews. Meanwhile in the south London constituency of Kennington the Conservative candidate S.H. Stanley described Jews as "the rag tag and bobtail of the continent" who had set up thousands of businesses across the capital – something Mr Stanley evidently thought of as sinister rather than a contribution to the legitimate economy!

The Hampstead area had seen a considerable increase in the Jewish population during the war years, provoking hostility that was not confined to Conservatives. On 27th February 1943, for example, a letter from a Hampstead resident was published in the august left-wing journal *New Statesman*, complaining of "the ill-mannered and unsocial behaviour of a percentage of foreign Jews... Somehow or other, they continue to have money, and to use it to the detriment of the ordinary English family. If goods are in short supply, they always manage to get them. They clean out the local shops before the worker has time to get there; they flock up to the West End and return with bulging baskets in the rush-hours. They have noisy parties late at night, from which, petrol shortage not withstanding, their cars depart, engines racing and doors slamming, in the small hours. Worst of all perhaps, they snap up all available domestic labour by outright bribery, by the payment of fantastic wages and mysterious rations."

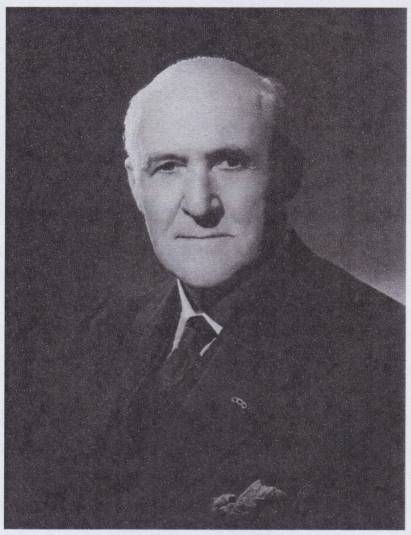
It was against this background of long-standing opposition to the Jewish influx that two local residents – Margaret Crabtree and Sylvia Gosse – launched their petition to Parliament requesting "that the aliens of Hampstead should be repatriated to assure men and women of the Forces should have accommodation upon their return." About 3,000 residents signed the petition, which was backed by the local Conservative MP Charles Challen, by the right-wing publisher Sir Ernest Benn (uncle of future Labour minister Tony Benn), and by Sir Waldron's Fighting Fund for Freedom.

A tentative alliance was building between Conservative MPs such as Challen and Smithers; publishers such as Benn and the *Sunday Times* and *Daily Sketch* owner Lord Kemsley, who financed the Britons' Vigilantes Action League; pre-war establishment figures such as Henry Newnham,

who had pursued an anti-Jewish agenda as editor of *Truth*, a journal with close ties to Neville Chamberlain's wing of the Conservative Party, later wrote for Kemsley's *Daily Sketch* and post-war joined the staff of Conservative Central Office; and the energetic young Mosleyite activist Jeffrey Hamm, who held regular meetings with Eleonora Tennant, an anti-Jewish activist who organised the Face the Facts Association.

Mrs Tennant, Australian-born wife of the prominent merchant banker Ernest Tennant, had been Conservative candidate for Silvertown in 1935, and Independent candidate for Putney in 1945. Her husband had been an influential pre-war intermediary between Third Reich leaders and Conservative Prime Ministers Stanley Baldwin and Neville Chamberlain. As late as 26th-27th July 1939 – just five weeks before the outbreak of war – Ernest Tennant met German Foreign Minister Ribbentrop, and passed on Ribbentrop's view that "Hitler had always hoped and expected to come to a firm understanding with Britain by which Germany, after having guaranteed the present frontiers of France, Holland and Belgium for ever, would look after Britain's interests on the Continent in exchange for Britain looking after Germany's interests overseas."

Post-war the Tennants' influence was much diminished. Nevertheless the involvement of the Fighting Fund for Freedom with the anti-Jewish Hampstead petition did not prevent continuing connections between the Fund and the Conservative Party leadership throughout the 1945-50 period, documented by Dr Pitchford, as the likes of Tory party chairman Lord Woolton sought to re-energise moribund local branches and recover from the party's landslide 1945 defeat. Though there was a clear demarcation maintained between Fighting Fund activity and official party activity, there is no evidence that Conservative Central Office tried to purge Fighting Fund "extremists" – quite the opposite, in fact.



Sir Waldron Smithers MP headed the Fighting Fund for Freedom, one of the organisations that linked the Conservative Party to "extreme right" activity.

However, during and after the general election of 1950, two cases in Lancashire saw Central Office act quickly against the potential taint of extremism. John Charnley had been an active Mosleyite and was adopted as British Union of Fascists candidate for Hull at the general election expected in 1940. Yet instead of a general election there was a world war, and instead of canvassing the voters of Hull, Charnley was interned without trial under the notorious Regulation 18B.

Charnley remained in contact with Mosley as the BUF leader tried to rebuild a post-war movement, but in common with several other leading Mosleyites he was encouraged to pursue a policy of "permeation", working for the cause behind the scenes through establishment institutions. Instead of joining Mosley's Union Movement openly, Charnley became a pillar of the local business community and President of his Chamber of Trade, and by the early 1950s he was a Conservative Party activist and local council candidate.

During the summer of 1954 Charnley sought Central Office approval to be a Conservative parliamentary candidate, backed by his local party chairman and by two Conservative MPs, his own Ormskirk MP Sir Douglas Glover (later a close family friend of Denis and Margaret Thatcher) and wartime intelligence officer Roger Fleetwood-Hesketh, MP for the neighbouring constituency of Southport. Yet at this point Charnley was blocked. Central Office gave him an interview at which his previous political allegiance was briefly raised, but he was refused a place on the approved parliamentary candidates list, without even the courtesy of a written reply. He was further blocked from obtaining a winnable council seat and from appointment as a local magistrate.

Charnley eventually concluded in his posthumously published memoirs: "This small example of inside jiggery-pokery to prevent the election of a one-time Blackshirt rather dismayed me, and at the first suitable opportunity I withdrew from local politics."

Perhaps Charnley should not have been surprised, since elsewhere in Lancashire another "extremist" had been purged at the 1950 general election. Unlike Charnley, Commander Andrew Fountaine had never been a Mosleyite, and had spent the war years in the Royal Navy rather than an internment camp. He had won a standing ovation at the 1947 Conservative conference for a speech attacking the Labour government, and was adopted as parliamentary candidate for Chorley, a marginal Lancashire constituency.

Yet when he ventured a second attack on Labour at the 1948 party conference, Fountaine was judged to have strayed into the forbidden territory of anti-semitism after describing Attlee's government as "that group of national traitors, that hierarchy of semi-alien mongrels, and hermaphrodite Communists that have the impudence to call themselves that which they are not – a British Government." Dr Pitchford exposes his own prejudices by concluding that this passage revealed Fountaine "as an anti-Semitic racist with a possibly violent disposition." (!)

Conservative Central Office removed Fountaine from their approved list, and though he stood at the 1950 election as an "Independent Conservative" (a move that would now be impossible under today's election laws) and had the backing of local Tories, he lost to Labour by just 361 votes – the closest we have ever come to having a post-war racial nationalist MP.

Dr Pitchford points out:

"What this episode does show is that Central Office had acted against an individual it deemed potentially harmful to the Conservative Party, and was willing to lose a seat in a close-run election. Central Office subsequently removed all relevant papers from its Chorley constituency file to a private one with strict access conditions, perhaps wishing to limit details of any connection between Fountaine and the Conservative Party. The private file remains inaccessible."

Not mentioned by Dr Pitchford is that in the run-up to this same 1950 election the philosemitic wing of the Conservative Party settled another score, arranging for the ousting of the Hampstead MP Charles Challen who had the temerity to support his constituents' anti-alien petition five years earlier. As the future Tory MP Julian Critchley confessed in his memoirs, he and other Young Conservatives were mobilised to fix Challen, who had lost his right hand in World War One but whose stance over the Hampstead petitition demanded a further sacrifice:

"We did our bit politically. We conspired successfully to replace Charles Challen by Henry Brooke as MP for the borough of Hampstead. I attended a noisy meeting at the Embassy Theatre and cast my vote, as instructed, against Challen."

The experiences of Charnley, Fountaine (and eventually Challen) might suggest that no "extremist" would be allowed through the Central Office vetting process. Yet a generation later at least three cases slipped through the net. Former Birmingham National Front activist Tom Finnegan left the NF after the 1976 National Party split and eventually joined the Tories, where he quickly succeeded in winning adoption as parliamentary candidate for Stockton South, a very winnable marginal in the Tory landslide year of 1983. However in the middle of the election campaign, Finnegan's NF past was exposed in the national press, and despite his statement that "I'm a great supporter of the Jewish community in this country and of Israel," leading Thatcher cabinet ministers Sir Keith Joseph and Nigel Lawson (both Jewish) publicly dissociated themselves from his candidature.

Even so, like Fountaine in 1950, Finnegan was very nearly elected as an MP in 1983, losing to SDP incumbent Ian Wrigglesworth by just 103 votes. That same year, former NF Directorate member Richard Franklin stood as a Conservative candidate for Norwich City Council, but was expelled from the party after his NF past was leaked to the press. Meanwhile Piers Merchant was elected as Conservative MP for Newcastle Central despite allegations that in his youth he had been an activist in the National Democratic Party, an anti-immigration rival to the NF. The precise truth of Merchant's nationalist connections remains unclear: he was disgraced in a tabloid sex scandal and resigned as an MP in 1997, later joined UKIP, and died in 2009.

A decade after the Finnegan scandal, a former Manchester organiser for Mosley's Union Movement managed to get onto the Central Office approved list and was shortlisted three times for Conservative parliamentary candidatures, as well as standing for the Tories in winnable Stockport council wards, which he only lost because of a nationwide anti-Tory swing. This case has never been mentioned in the press, and is revealed for the first time in this review. It illustrates the extent to which Conservative Party vetting of "extremists" is not 100 percent watertight.

Another case never uncovered by the press was former National Front and National Party member Edward Harrison, who served two full terms as a Conservative councillor for Meadowhead ward, Blackburn, until he was defeated in 2004. Ironically this same ward was won in 2006 by *H&D*'s editor Mark Cotterill for the England First Party.

Yet in general Dr Pitchford is correct to conclude that "from 1945-75, the Conservative Party leadership, and Central Office especially, consistently blocked the extreme right." One of the best known examples of this conflict was the League of Empire Loyalists (LEL), founded by A.K. Chesterton in 1954. Chesterton (cousin of the legendary author G.K. Chesterton) was a former Mosleyite and was to become founding chairman of the National Front in 1967, yet the LEL at first won support from a range of respectable opinion dismayed by the collapse of the British imperial dream. The LEL's Grand Council included the likes of Field Marshal Lord Ironside (who had been Chief of the Imperial General Staff at the start of World War II), and Lt. Gen. Sir Balfour Hutchison, who had held senior wartime posts in the Middle East and India. (One minor error in Dr Pitchford's book is the misspelling of the latter's name as "Hutchinson".)

Leslie Greene, later Mrs Leslie Von Goetz, was League of Empire Loyalists candidate at the 1957 Lewisham North by-election and took part in many demonstrations that worried Conservative Central Office.

Younger LEL members such as John Bean and Rosine de Bounevialle implemented an effective policy of stunts designed to embarrass leading Conservatives such as Anthony Eden. Unlike Fountaine and Charnley in the late '40s and early '50s, the LEL during the mid and late '50s set out to confront the Conservative leadership (especially Churchill's Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, who took over as Prime Minister in 1955) with their betrayal of the party's traditional principles, rather than trying to permeate the party and achieve office.

In 1957 – just a few weeks after Harold Macmillan had succeeded Eden as Prime Minister – the LEL split the right-wing vote at the Lewisham North by-election, allowing Labour to gain what was then a marginal (and mostly White!) constituency from the Tories. Early in the campaign, a Conservative official named Adamson was sent to Lewisham to report on how to handle the LEL threat. He warned that attacking the LEL as "fascist" would rebound on the Tories, since Chesterton could respond that "there are Members of Parliament in the House who were nearer Mosley than he was, and then go on the attack against the Tories."

The LEL candidate at Lewisham was its young organising secretary, Miss Leslie Greene, who polled 1,487 votes (4.0%), which was more than Labour's majority. She had been convicted the previous year for an illegal protest against the visiting Soviet leaders Khrushchev and Bulganin. (Surprisingly Dr Pitchford does not mention Leslie Greene's extraordinary set of family connections to the 20th century nationalist scene. Her father Ben Greene was a former Labour Party activist and pacifist who joined the Duke of Bedford's British Peoples Party and was interned under Regulation 18B after being set up by MI5 *agent provocateur* Harold Kurtz. Though her father was a Quaker, Miss Greene became a Roman Catholic and married Richard von Goetz, a supporter of the dissident national socialist Otto Strasser. Her sister-in-law Barbara von Goetz became secretary to the American Nazi Party leader George Lincoln Rockwell, while Leslie von Goetz followed Chesterton into the National Front. In 2001 – as a 75 year old grandmother – she returned to electoral politics as a candidate for the Legalise Cannabis Alliance, polling 1.2% in North East Fife.)

Violent attacks by Conservative Party stewards on LEL protesters at the 1958 Tory conference in Blackpool again provoked comments that the Tories themselves were more "fascistic" than their "extreme right" challengers. Bernard Levin wrote pseudonymously in the *Spectator* that "there lies perilously close to the surface in some of the members of the Tory Party a layer of brutal, Fascist thuggery that breaks through at the sign of resolute disagreement."

Despite such publicity, Dr Pitchford points out that the LEL declined after 1958. This was partly because despite the Macmillan government's blatant dismantling of what remained of the Empire, the general public had come to see this as a *fait accompli*. Moreover Conservatives began to take a very tough line, not only physically against LEL demonstrators, but in a political purge of LEL sympathisers, who were forced either to abandon their LEL links or to become even more hardline in their challenge to Toryism.

A leading member of the LEL was Maj. Gen. Richard Hilton, who as the League ran out of steam tried to advance its cause through new groups such as the True Tories, the Patriotic Party and the National Youth League, but was ultimately confounded by the bovine loyalty of most Tories to their party leaders.

However much they agreed with such critics as Hilton and Chesterton, typical Tory activists were afraid to rock the boat in case this assisted their Labour enemies. In this way they proved just as blinkered and self-defeating as those BNP critics of Nick Griffin during the last decade who chose to remain "loyal" to the party.

Hilton (alongside Chesterton, Bean and Fountaine) helped establish the National Front in 1967, but a few right-wing activists tried to maintain an alternative, quasi-Tory movement that they thought might stand more chance of winning over Conservatives than a party like the NF which could be seen as tied to pre-war fascism. Most members of the Racial Preservation Society, a group formed in 1965 to co-ordinate and advance the scattered protests of White residents groups around the country confronted by alien immigration, had merged into the NF. But one leading RPS member, Dr David Brown, kept up the RPS name as well as merging his small National Democratic Party with the British Defence League, led by former Conservative John O'Brien.

By far the most prominent Tory connections to racial nationalism during the '60s were the 1964 general election campaign of Peter Griffiths in Smethwick, and the 1968 "Rivers of Blood" speech by former cabinet minister Enoch Powell. Significantly both of these Tories were from the West Midlands, an area on the front line of Britain's rapid transformation into a multiracial society.

At the 1964 general election local headmaster and Conservative council leader Griffiths defied a nationwide Labour swing of 3% to achieve a pro-Tory swing in Smethwick of 7%, ousting Labour's shadow foreign secretary Patrick Gordon Walker in a campaign that notoriously included the slogan "if you want a nigger for a neighbour, vote Labour." This slogan of course did not feature on official Tory literature, but Griffiths was boosted by unofficial campaigning directed by local Mosleyites including John Wood, later a leading activist with the NF and White Nationalist Party.

On his arrival in the House of Commons, Griffiths was famously denounced by Labour's newly elected Prime Minister Harold Wilson as a "parliamentary leper". Even his own future Conservative leader Edward Heath later condemned Griffiths in his memoirs, writing: "Griffiths was a severe embarrassment to us and he was rightly shunned in Parliament when he arrived." Even on the night of Griffiths's victory at Smethwick, some Tory grandees reacted with dismay. The Conservative vice-chairman Lord Poole, who had been a senior aide to three successive prime ministers, walked out of the election night party at the Savoy Hotel as soon as the Smethwick result was announced, and left active politics for ever.

Yet Peter Griffiths quickly faded into just another backbench Tory. He lost Smethwick in the 1966 Labour landslide, but returned uncontroversially as MP for Portsmouth North from 1979 to 1997 and now lives in obscure retirement aged 84.

A more lasting impact was achieved by the speech delivered by Enoch Powell on 20th April 1968 to the annual meeting in Birmingham of the West Midlands Area Conservative Political Centre. The speech has gone down in history primarily for Powell's prediction of impending racial violence, quoting the Latin epic poet Virgil: "As I look ahead, I am filled with

foreboding; like the Roman, I seem to see 'the River Tiber foaming with much blood.'"

Heath swiftly sacked Powell from the Tory shadow cabinet, where he had been the party's defence spokesman, but he remained Conservative MP for Wolverhampton South West until 1974 (at which point he was forced to find a new political home with the Ulster Unionist Party). His impact on the relationship between the Tory party and racial nationalists was ambiguous. On the one hand voters might be tempted to think that an influential section of the Tory party shared their views, a perception which certainly helped the Conservatives to victory at the 1970 general election, when particularly strong results were achieved in the West Midlands and in other high immigration areas. On the other hand, Powell had been publicly repudiated by his leader, and his speech made the National Front – then less than a year old – seem respectable.

In Huddersfield the local NF organiser said: "Before Powell spoke, we were getting only cranks and perverts. After his speeches we started to attract, in a secret sort of way, the right-wing members of the Tory organisations." A leading Conservative councillor, Colin Campion set up the British People's Union in 1969, which acted as a forum for NF-Tory discussions, but faced hostility from pro-Heath colleagues. Nationwide the most obvious potential bridge between the Conservatives and racial nationalists was the Monday Club, originally set up to oppose Harold Macmillan's policy of black majority rule in Britain's former African colonies, but now promoting right-wing views across a range of policy areas, including immigration.

Rivals for control of the Monday Club in the early 1970s: (*left*) George Kennedy Young, former deputy director of MI6; (*right*) Jonathan Guinness, now Lord Moyne.

Dr Pitchford details some of the Conservative hierarchy's attempts to monitor Monday Club activities, with particular concerns over the Club's efforts to replace Conservative MPs such as Nigel Fisher who were viewed as unsound on immigration. An investigation by *The Times* in Fisher's Surbiton constituency found some party members arguing that "integration could never work and the only solution was to offer coloured people the 'necessary incentives' to leave," and condemning their own MP for being "all in favour of filling the country with niggers." Senior Tories intervened to save Fisher and expelled some of his critics, while Labour's Denis Healey exploited their embarrassment by claiming: "Racialist witch-hunters are trying to drive Mr Nigel Fisher out of public life because he stands for human decency."

The climax of Dr Pitchford's book is the conflict between the Monday Club and Edward Heath during the latter's premiership between 1970 and 1974. Those Monday Clubbers who favoured co-operation with NF supporters rallied around the former MI6 deputy chief George Kennedy Young, and included the likes of future MP Harvey Proctor. Yet the Monday Club leadership remained in the hands of those who strongly opposed any deals with the Front.

Successive Monday Club national chairmen George Pole and Jonathan Guinness were happy to support Enoch Powell and Rhodesian leader Ian Smith, but drew the line at the NF, partly because the NF was seen as anti-semitic, but partly on social class grounds. Guinness admitted to Dr Pitchford that "one of the main things that got me into the Monday Club was a feeling that my own class, the toffs if you like, was letting down both the party and the country." He added that within the Club, "the lower-middle [class] people were more tolerant of the National Front ...like it or not there was a certain correlation between class and the intensity of this pull."

Guinness was supported by the leading Jewish Monday Clubber, Harold Soref (strangely enough Conservative MP for John Charnley's constituency Ormskirk) who as a schoolboy had been a member of the British Union of Fascists, before serving in the Intelligence Corps during World War II. Soref regularly sent Guinness detailed intelligence warning about Monday Club members linked to G.K. Young and his Halt Immigration Now Committee. When the West Middlesex branch of the Monday Club supported NF candidate John Clifton rather than the Conservative at the Uxbridge parliamentary by-election in December 1972, Guinness suspended the branch and sought the expulsion of anyone actively involved. As he told Dr Pitchford, "for me the whole point of the Monday Club was that it was part of the Conservative Party and needed to have tolerable relations with the rest of the party. This meant that adhesion to any other party had to be out. This, to me, was a matter of definition. Members of the Monday Club had to be a subset of the Conservative Party, and that was that."

Meanwhile the BBC quoted one West Middlesex Monday Clubber as saying that the only difference between the Club and the NF was whether to send immigrants "back by boat or in boxes."

Yet throughout the period covered by Dr Pitchford the fact remains that there were relatively few Tory defectors to the NF. Some were quite high profile. Solicitor Anthony Reed-Herbert quit the Young Conservatives in 1972 to join the NF, where he became a leading Directorate member before launching a breakaway party in 1979. John O'Brien eventually joined the NF and was briefly chairman, as was Blackburn Tory John Kingsley Read, whose election as one of the first two post-war racial nationalist councillors in 1976 falls just outside the scope of this book.

In April 1973 Guinness defeated G.K. Young in a bitter contest to be re-elected Monday Club chairman and immediately began a purge of the "extreme right". Young resigned and set up a small right-wing group called Tory Action. (He also recruited various individuals from the military, intelligence and financial worlds to create the Unison Committee for Action, seen by some as a "private army" to prepare for a right-wing coup.)

Dr Pitchford provides much detail of this Monday Club factionalism, and ends by discussing the extraordinary suggestion by Young's opponents that this MI6 veteran had actually infiltrated the Club with the intention of wrecking it, and might even have been a Soviet agent. He provides no convincing evidence or argument to back up this assertion, which seems little more than a smear purveyed by Guinness and the late John Gouriet.

G.K. Young was certainly anti-American as well as anti-Jewish, but that did not make him a Communist! Rather it raises the question of whether racial nationalists should really be classed as "right-wing", and whether our movement made a strategic error in mostly aligning with NATO in an anti-communist Cold War, rather than perceiving the more insidious long-term threat posed by market capitalism's fraudulent "freedom".

The Conservative Party has diverted a long way from the principles of arguably its greatest ever prime minister, the Marquess of Salisbury, who argued in 1886: "Confidence depends on the people in whom you are to confide. You would not confide free representative institutions to the Hottentots, for instance. Nor, going higher up the scale, would you confide them to the oriental nations whom you are governing in India. ...This which is called self-government, but which is really government by the majority, works admirably well when it is confided to the people who are of Teutonic race, but it does not work so well when people of other races are called upon to join in it."

Dr Pitchford's book is an admirable survey of the period during which the Conservative Party made its decisive transition from a policy not too different from Salisbury's to something very like today's political correctness. He is said to be working on a second volume which will cover the period after Margaret Thatcher took over the Conservative Party in 1975, through the John Major years when the Monday Club and other "extreme right" elements such as *Right Now!* magazine were crushed.

The present volume is (like most academic books) very expensive, but should be in the library – or at least the nearest public library! – of any nationalist seriously interested in the political obstacles presented not by the far left, but by the Tory establishment. In the next issue of *Heritage and Destiny* I shall review Alexander Dugin's *The Fourth Political Theory*, which complements Dr Pitchford's text by exploring the very area that he neglects: nationalist ideology itself, and the question of what alternative theory our movement should offer now that Liberalism seems to have conquered its 20th century rivals.

Reviewed by Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

New Light on the Aryans

New scientific research has proved that the supposedly "discredited" Aryan Race Theory may have been right after all. This theory argued that fair-haired, light-eyed Nordic warriors, having tamed the horse and invented the wheel, conquered most of Europe, much of the Middle East and Northern India thousands of years ago, bringing with them the family of languages that used to be known as Aryan, and are now known as Indo-European, spoken from Ireland to the Bay of Bengal.

The Indo-European family of languages includes modern English, German, French, Italian, Irish, Greek, Russian and indeed all European languages apart from Finnish, Hungarian and Basque, together with Iranian, Pashtu, Hindi, Gujarati, Bengali, Sinhalese and other Northern – or originally Northern – Indian languages. The kinship can still be seen in basic words like one, two, three – *amhain* (pronounced awan) *dha*, *tri* in Irish, *une*, *deux*, *trois*, in French, *unus*, *duo*, *tres*, in Latin, *eins*, *zwei*, *drei* in German, *einn*, *tver*, *thrir* in Icelandic, *odin*, *dva*, *tri* in Russian, *ena*, *duo*, *tria* in Greek. Compared to *yksi*, *kaksi*, *kolme* in unrelated Finnish.

In the ancestor of the Indian branch of this language family, Sanskrit, it's *eka*, *dva*, *treya*. The people who spoke that language swept into the plains of Northern India almost 4,000 years ago as chariot-riding conquerors, calling themselves *Aryas*, "lords." On the way they gave their name to Iran, derived from Aryan. Others swept eastward, where for a thousand years an Indo-European language, Tocharian, was spoken in what is now Chinese Turkestan. Suggestions that this ancient race of more advanced conquerors were blonde-haired, blue-eyed Nordics were dismissed since 1945 as "discredited" – i.e. Politically Incorrect rather than proved wrong. Linking race to language and culture was a big academic career-ending no-no.

But meanwhile archaeologists and historians of languages, avoiding such explosive topics, managed to link the Proto-Indo-Europeans, the conquerors before they first exploded out from their homeland, to the Bronze Age Androvonovo Culture, based in Western Siberia and what is now Kazakhstan. The remains of the people themselves were buried in great mounds, like later Viking and Anglo-Saxon barrows and howes, known as kurgans.

Now geneticists have examined the DNA of these Proto-Indo-Europeans, or Aryans as they probably called themselves and were called until the PC shutters came down, extracted from their ancient tombs. The results are deeply Politically Incorrect. As revealed in three seminal papers:

C. Bouakaze et al, First successful assay of Y-SNP typing by SNaPshot minisequencing on ancient DNA, *International Journal of Legal Medicine*, vol. 121 (2007), pp. 493–499;
C. Keyser et al, Ancient DNA provides new insights into the history of south Siberian Kurgan people, *Human Genetics*, vol. 126, no. 3 (September 2009), pp. 395–410.
C. Lalueza-Fox et al, 2004. Unravelling migrations in the steppe: mitochondrial DNA sequences from ancient central Asians, http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1691686/

It turns out that genetically the Proto-Indo-Europeans buried in the steppe kurgan graves 5,000 years ago were identical with modern Western and Northern Europeans belonging to the Nordic sub-race. About 60% had light hair and blue or green eyes.

It wasn't until much later that the gene complexes associated with other racial types appeared in the Central Asian steppe north of the deserts and irrigated farming zone – not until Turkic speakers started moving west, in fact. The Turks originated in the Iron Mountains of Western Mongolia, which they began to spread out of 2,000 years ago – a fact relevant to their descendants' claims to be "Europeans" who should be let into the EU.

The typical steppe nomad horseman before the Turks and later the Mongols spread West, and the typical Aryan who brought what is now Hinduism to India and gave his speech to almost every nation from the Bay of Bengal to the Atlantic looked, it is now clear from the genetic evidence, like a modern Dane or Norwegian. As indeed do the mummified remains of the Tocharian speakers in what is now Chinese Turkestan, who have blonde and red hair. So incidentally did many early Pharaohs of Egypt.

It is also clear from the appearance of most speakers of Indo-Aryan languages today in Pakistan, Northern India, Blackburn, Leicester and a corner shop near you that significant interbreeding has occurred between conquerors and conquered in the 4,000 or so years since....

Ian Freeman, Northwich, Cheshire

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The Racial Basis of Nationality

It is apparent to most people that this small island is being flooded with immigrants both legal and illegal. Many come from the Middle East, Africa and the Far East and also some from Europe. Accurate numbers are not known due to the unknown number of illegal immigrants. The official figure for the 2011 census year was a 7.1% increase for England and Wales, being twice the rate recorded in the previous decade and in fact the biggest increase since records began.

As the number of immigrants entering the UK since about 1945 has been increasing, the effect is becoming most noticeable in certain towns and cities where immigrants are gradually becoming a majority. The overall effect this is having will become more noticeable, particularly as they tend to have larger families and are not North European. The outcome is likely to be as follows.

- A demand for an increase in housing (including social housing) even though there is a shortage of building land.
- An increase in demand for more jobs, although we have extensive unemployment, particularly for the younger generation.
- Request for more schools and school places.
- Increased demand for care services.
- Increased demand for legal services and prisons.
- Demand for more medical services due to resurgence of tuberculosis and other diseases.
- Our living conditions will become more difficult due to overcrowding, traffic jams etc.
- Cost of living will increase and we will become less affluent.

Obviously all types of shortages are likely to occur as the population increases rapidly and civil unrest could occur for various reasons. Not only should consideration be given to the more likely immediate effects but consideration given to the long-term consequences.

To do this consideration should be given and comparison made with previous empires and advanced civilisations and an assessment made of the cause of their ultimate downfall. The three most important are Egypt, Greece and Rome. In fact they all had several factors in common with the British Empire, which was larger than its three ancient predecessors. Each country was involved in wars with its neighbours, each country acquired neighbouring territories and all took many prisoners, particularly Rome. Further each country was involved in the slave trade and also each country, other than Britain, retained large numbers within their own country. This resulted ultimately in each country having a substantial foreign population within its boundaries. Over time obviously mixed marriages took place, with the result that the blood/DNA in each country became diluted with different blood/DNA types and caused a deterioration in the character, intelligence and quality of the host nation. This is simply because the population of the host nation failed to keep apart and transmit the quality of its blood/DNA group to members of the same race. The result as stated was the loss of their inherent qualities and therefore the loss (over say a period of five hundred years) of their empire, glory and influence.

Roy Wilkins (*centre*) head of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People was strongly backed by American Jewish leaders such as Morris Abram (*right*), President of the American Jewish Committee, and liberal Republicans such as Senator Hugh Scott (*left*). They are seen here examining the historic logbook of American founding father Ben Franklin.

Another factor affecting all the previous great civilisations is that they all came into conflict with the Jewish people and in the case of Rome they expelled all the Jews from their homeland. England was also in conflict with the Jews and in 1290 King Edward I expelled all Jews from his realm. They were not allowed to return for a period of about three hundred years. Disraeli – who was a Christianised Jew and a British Prime Minister – stated in his book *Tancred*: "all is race and there is no other truth." Further in his book *Endymion* he wrote: "no man will treat with indifference the principle of race. It is the key to history and why history is so often confused is that it has been written by men who are ignorant."

The Jews who were expelled from their homeland (Israel) by Rome for a period of about two thousand years have now achieved an almost unbelievable ambition and have managed to recover their homeland, obtained also nuclear weapons and the means of delivery. This has been due to their faith and ability that in whichever country or city they dwelt throughout about two thousand years they retained their blood/DNA group and resisted "marrying out" to other races. The foregoing gives credence to the opinion of Disraeli as mentioned.

It is apparent however that the Jews have a completely different approach to racial matters in the USA. Although continuously practising the retention of their own blood/DNA group they nevertheless gave significant support to the desegregation of schools in America, against the wishes of the parents of White children. The organisation named the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People was founded by Jews whose names included Rosenthal, Wald, Hirsch, Wise, etc. Combined with the support of Jewish finance this succeeded in the desegregation of American schools. This policy is likely to mean many mixed marriages eventually taking place and could mean the same fate for the USA as befell earlier civilisations.

The question arises: do we want to have pride in our race and country and preserve our qualities for future generations by preserving our blood/DNA, or are we to be like previous great civilisations and lose our identity and the benefits of our green and pleasant peaceful land?

The only suggestion I can propose is the creation of a political party that will endeavour to have as one of its objectives the preservation of the quality of our character and related blood/DNA of the Anglo-Saxons and closely related North Europeans and try to prevent the massive increase in the population by severely restricting immigration. The new party could be called the People's Patriotic Party and would make the people aware of the mechanism of heredity. Such a policy would mean that we have taken seriously the comments of a former British Prime Minister – Disraeli. Further, do we as a race remain strong and united and preserve our blood/DNA the same as the Jewish people, or do we fall by the wayside as previous Empires? Can we learn a lesson from history?

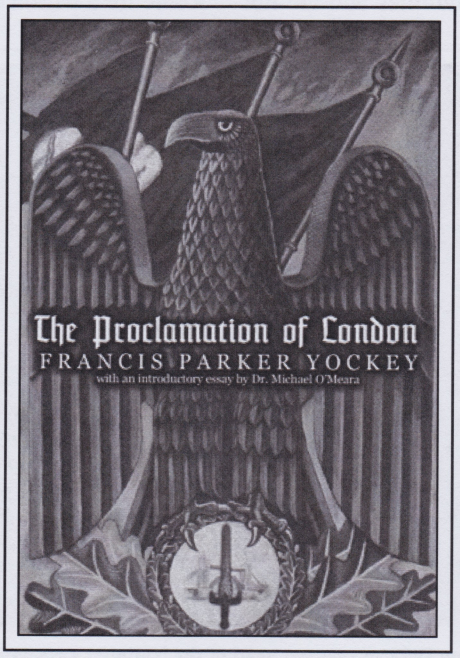
R. Smith, Eastbourne, Sussex

Book Review: *The Proclamation of London of the European Liberation Front* by Francis Parker Yockey

With an Introductory Essay by Dr. Michael O'Meara
Published by Palingenesis Project, 2012, ISBN 978-0-9561835-9-0. 80pp (Hardback). Available for £15.99 from Wermod & Wermod Publishing Group, P.O. Box 1107, Shamley Green, GU5 0WJ, UK
Or online at – www.bitebackpublishing.com

Does everyone go through a Yockey phase? Or, better put, does every nationalist with an intellectual inclination go through a Yockey phase?

It does seem so, at times. In the strange, charismatic figure of Francis Parker Yockey, whose world travels in service of the cause, culminating in his arrest in San Francisco and suicide there in his cell, nationalists have a sufficiently swashbuckling hero; the stuff legends are made of. Our answer to Che Guevara, if you will. But Yockey's fame is not limited to his gallivanting about the globe in search of creative expressions of nationalist ferment and realization. Rather, it lies primarily in his literary output. Simply stated, Yockey gave nationalism its Big Book. If the Communists can point to *Das Kapital* and the capitalists to Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, then surely nationalists, especially those around in the post-WWII era, needed a similar thick tome to soothe the dismal circumstances of the late '40s and '50s.



It is, thus, that Yockey's *Imperium* with its lengthy introduction by Willis Carto has long intrigued those seeking a well-constructed philosophy of life, politics and history. However, this reflective activist of racial resurrection did not limit himself to that one huge volume, penned while living in self-imposed isolation in Brittanis Bay, Ireland. He wrote a great deal more. Perhaps, his most practical work was the *Proclamation of London*.

The time was the late 1940s. Europe lay prostrate and the liberals were busy re-programming the continent's peoples with their simplistic world view. In England, Sir Oswald Mosley was making a hesitant return to politics. This time, though, the old leader of the BUF had recast himself as a believer in Europe a Nation, not in the former national realization of different and often warring peoples. This should have served as a source of unity between Yockey and Mosley. Yet, in reality there was a bitter falling out between the two. (For this and other details of Yockey's life see the detailed biography, *Dreamer of the Day* by Kevin Coogan.) Why this occurred is a matter for researchers and a subject for speculation. At first glance, though, it does seem that the leader of the newly christened Union Movement did not have the same fire as he did pre-war. The imprisonment of Sir Oswald and many of his followers and the generally less tolerant attitude of an England that had just ended six years of war against fascism made him wary. No longer would thousands mass at rallies and fight in East End streets. The new Mosley was "calmer and gentler" and far less willing to discuss the "Jewish question." And, finally, there was no way that the anti-communist Mosley was going to accept the brash and creative new approach to the Soviet Union that *Imperium* and *The Proclamation* espoused.

Whether the divide between Mosley and Yockey was rooted in the greater passion of the latter, or simple envy of the masterful and complex edifice of thought that was *Imperium* is hard to know. What is known is that when the dust had settled in 1949 a small number of Mosley followers joined Yockey in the new European Liberation Front. This led to *The Proclamation*, originally a 32-page booklet. The current edition is a hard cover, illustrated and annotated version. It is a worthy and lasting addition to any nationalist's bookshelf.

The new introductory essay by Michael O'Meara is a gem in itself as it provides the basic background of Yockey in general and *The Proclamation* in particular. It also responds to and reflects upon various critiques of Yockeyism from those who are largely respectful of his orientation such as Julius Evola and Revilo Oliver. Finally, O'Meara considers the questions that history has placed upon *Imperium* and *The Proclamation*.

In general, *The Proclamation* is a brief and lucid distillation of Yockey's thoughts. For those looking for an easily digested version of his thinking this may well be the place to begin. Later, the larger and far denser territory of *Imperium* should be explored.

Let us turn to these lingering questions O'Meara raises for a moment and see how damaging they may be for the Yockeyian. First, we encounter Evola who, based on an organic Spenglerian world view, sees contemporary Europe as already passed the point of civilizational "youth." As O'Meara puts it, "life went from youth to maturity to senescence and finally to decline and death" not the opposite. Thus, it was futile to think of a renaissance of European spirit. Only a non-high culture, brute force could yet resurrect the last remnants of Euro-spirit.

To this, O'Meara responds that Yockey felt the events of the 1920s through 1945 were a sign that the people of Europe could still live and that inevitable decline had not yet set in. Remember also that, for Yockey, Soviet Russia was in the process of reasserting anti-Semitism and hence a positive force in the world.

(*left*) Francis Parker Yockey shortly after his arrest in 1960. He was found dead in his San Francisco prison cell a few weeks later, aged 42. (*right*) Sir Oswald Mosley addressing a meeting of his new Union Movement in January 1948, shortly before his split with Yockey.

It is here that the historical critique of Yockey may link with the philosophical one. At the end, Yockey believed in things like Destiny and Spirit. His was in essence mysticism, indeed a deterministic mysticism. It was a belief in a Spirit, which never quite reveals its metaphysical substructure, but is there nevertheless. Thus for Yockey the future was full of hope because that was Destiny and, if this time it was to be realized in a Russian-led rebirth, then so be it. In fact, Yockey was not averse to seeing signs of hope in the Third World, where opposition to cosmopolitanism and Zionism held out to him a hope that the combined forces of liberal hegemony could yet be broken.

All this seems fairly similar to the various schools of thought known today as revolutionary nationalism, with their admiration of liberation movements of all peoples and their fancying of some sort of National Bolshevism.

Realistically, though, even assuming that Eastern Europe may still show signs of health, is this a recipe to save the rest of Europe and Europeans elsewhere in the British Isles, Canada, America, Australia and the like? Will the Eurasian worldview advocated by Yockey, long before it seemed possible or even desirable, lead to general awakening of England, Germany or France? The Europe which Yockey encountered in the years immediately after WWII was down and beaten, but it was not yet demographically suicidal and was not totally under the grip of the mass media.

But far be it for this reviewer to pour cold water on hopes raised by Yockeyian dreams. If the configurations outlined in Yockey's works may yet preserve some sort of future for the white man then more power to them.

The other debate which O'Meara outlines is that between Revilo Oliver – a thoroughgoing, biological racial determinist – and Yockey's far more cultural, historical and spiritual worldview. To Yockey race did have a biological foundation, but devoid of the cultural and spiritual elements it was rendered meaningless. This would explain, according to him, the ability of some men of other races to either attach themselves to Europe or at least to function as its allies. To Oliver there was no such thing. Race was all, and once the race had lost its vital life impulse all was lost.

Again it is Oliver's largely 19th century based, scientific materialism (as O'Meara describes it) which rendered his writings so devoid of hope. There is no turning back from biological decline, or in Spengler's formulation, the winter of the race.

This then may be the most important and lasting legacy of Yockey, that of hope. We need not accept his fascinating view of communism or every twist or turn of *Imperium*'s many theories of history. Yockey stimulates us to thought and offers that all is not lost. As he concludes *The Proclamation*, "We shall continue until Europe is freed from its enemies, and the European banner floats over its own soil from Galway to Memelland, from North Cape to Gibraltar."

Will it be a "European banner," as Mosley and Yockey foresaw, or the assorted symbols of the "one hundred flags?" Does salvation lie to the east? Is there some manifestation of Strasserism or Bolshevism in the future?

At present, there are some signs of hope here and there. Global hegemonic powers of the past are slowly disintegrating, economically and demographically. Globalization and capitalism, America, imperialism are all structures whose time is passing.

Whatever form the future may take it is surely to be radically different from what has gone before. And, without a doubt the courses charted by Yockey, however speculative they may seem, will help us to chart those innovative paths of the future.

This book and its introduction are well worth it. Buy it and think out of the box . . . for Europe.

Reviewed by Gil Caldwell, Trenton, New Jersey

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100 nationalists attend JT Memorial event in Preston

Almost 100 Nationalists from a variety of political formations and tendencies gathered again in the old English city of Preston, Lancashire, on 13th October 2012 for the Seventh Annual John Tyndall Memorial Meeting. The commemoration was hosted by *Heritage and Destiny* in memory of 'JT', former chairman of the National Front, the founder of the British National Party, and the foremost racial nationalist leader of the modern era.

Among the organizations represented at the memorial were (in alphabetical order): A.K. Chesterton Trust, Blood & Honour, British Movement, British National Party, Democratic Nationalists, England First Party, Historical Review Press, Infidels of Britain, Iona London Forum, National Culturists, National Front, Scottish Defence League, and North West Nationalists (sorry if I've missed any out).

The chairman was Keith Axon, a founder member of the BNP, and former West Midlands party organizer, who was a good friend and comrade of John Tyndall. The meeting started with a minute's silence in memory of JT, his wife Valerie, Spencer Cartlidge, Jonathan Bowden, Tony Hancock and Jimmy Grundle (and all other nationalist comrades who had passed away since last year's meeting). Mr Axon then read out a short letter from *H&D*'s American assistant editor Martin Kerr, who unfortunately was unable to attend the meeting due to personal reasons.

Keith Axon (*above centre*) introducing some of the speakers: (*left to right*) Dr James Lewthwaite, Pete Barker, Jez Turner and Steven Smith. (*below*) Jez Turner of the Iona London Forum addresses the meeting.

The first speaker of the afternoon was Steve Frost, a long-standing member (since 1976) of the British Movement, who is now the BM's national secretary. Steve spoke on JT and CJ – the early years. He gave much fascinating information on the struggles of the nationalist movement during the late 1950s and early 1960s, when Colin Jordan and John Tyndall forced nationalist ideas onto the agenda despite the violent opposition of "anti-fascists". Despite their well-known personal differences that developed during the mid-1960s, CJ and JT continued to meet regularly and discuss nationalist ideology and strategy.

The second speaker was Jez Turner, the founder and chairman of the Iona London Forum, and a twelve-year veteran of the Royal Corps of Signals. Jez spoke on the efforts to promote nationalist ideas outside of the electoral sphere. The battle for votes must be accompanied by a cultural struggle, with nationalists contesting the liberal intellectual hegemony.

The third speaker was Steven Smith, of the National Front. Steven was the founding organizer of Burnley BNP, and the power behind the rise of the BNP on Burnley Borough Council, an era which has sadly ended following the collapse of Nick Griffin's party. He spoke on the essential effort required to rebuild a movement that can stand up for White Britons in towns such as Burnley: the front line of our movement where Steven Smith and John Tyndall fearlessly took the battle to the enemy.

The fourth and final speaker before the lunch break was Dr. James Lewthwaite, an Orangeman and former archaeology lecturer, who was an elected BNP councillor from Bradford City Council (2004-2007) and was a co-founder of the Democratic Nationalists in 2008. Jim spoke about the absurdity of fellow nationalists fighting each other in a dozen different factions. He suggested that there could be legitimate diversity on the nationalist scene, with different regions adopting contrasting strategies, but pointed out that the fragmentation of post-Griffin nationalism had resulted in the various districts of South Yorkshire alone each going off into separate parties, with the result that there can (for example) be no nationalist candidate for West Yorkshire Police Commissioner!

After Jim's talk, Chairman Keith Axon announced a break, during which the audience enjoyed a generous buffet and browsed the many nationalist literature and merchandise stalls including *Candour* / AK Chesterton Trust; British Movement; Bradford Nationalists; Historical Review Press and *Heritage and Destiny*.

After a thirty minute lunch break, Chairman Keith Axon resumed the meeting. The next item on the agenda was an auction of nationalist items donated by *H&D* subscribers, including a signed first edition of JT's *Eleventh Hour* book – which sold for £100.

Peter Barker was the first speaker up after the break. An ex-soldier with the Royal Engineers, Peter served in Ulster and Germany. He was the former BNP regional press officer for the North West and was an NF and BNP organizer for Rochdale. He is also the founder of the North West Nationalists website and later blog at **northwestnationalists.blogspot.co.uk/** Like others at the meeting; he has been expelled from the BNP for opposing the policies of Nick Griffin. He spoke on his memories of John Tyndall as an inspirational leader and tireless activist, and addressed one of the most horrific consequence of mass immigration: the infamous Rochdale "grooming" scandal.

Although not scheduled to speak, David Jones – who was standing as an independent nationalist candidate in the forthcoming Todmorden town council by-election – was given a five minute spot to plug his election campaign. David spoke about the potential for nationalists to gain advantages at the polls from the ideological bankruptcy and factional division among mainstream politicians.

The next speaker up was Peter Rushton, who in 2002 became one of the first BNP members purged by Griffin. Mr. Rushton is an assistant editor of *Heritage and Destiny*, a co-founder of the England First Party, and founder and editor of **www.jailingopinions.com**. Mr. Rushton spoke on the need for radical nationalism to combat what he termed the treason of our political and financial elites. Nationalists must address the roots of Britain's crisis, and not merely be a more right-wing version of the Tories. Peter drew attention to the recent book *Britannia Unchained* by a group of supposedly right-wing Tory MPs – three of whom were themselves the children of immigrants, yet who shamelessly insulted Britons as having a culture of laziness! Why should Britons be happy to become wage slaves

(*left and second left*) *H&D's* security team kept the meeting trouble-free. (*centre*) Steward Ken Shapcott of Burnley thanked the speakers and organisers for an excellent event. (*second right*) Richard Edmonds announced his parliamentary candidature for the Croydon North by-election. (*far right*) Royal Engineers veteran Pete Barker shares his memories of working with John Tyndall in the NF and BNP.

– or fight and die effectively as mercenaries – for an alien-dominated political elite? Radical nationalists should tear out the roots of this alien domination.

Chairman Keith Axon then called upon meeting organizer – and editor of *Heritage and Destiny* – Mark Cotterill to say a few words. Mark thanked everybody for attending and supporting the event, which was our most successful yet, with almost 100 nationalists in attendance. Mark pledged that next year it would be over 100!

A collection was then taken to cover the costs of the venue and organizing the meeting. This raised £250. £50 of which was given to Richard Edmonds towards the NFs Croydon North by-election campaign (see Movement News page 23).

The keynote speaker of the day was former BNP national organizer Richard Edmonds. Richard was one of John Tyndall's most loyal friends and supporters over thirty years. He was proprietor of the famous BNP bookshop in Welling from 1989 to 1999 and served on the national advisory council of the BNP from 2008 to 2010. Mr Edmonds is now a member of the National Front, and was its candidate in the Croydon North parliamentary by-election, one of the most crime-infested multiracial areas of London.

Mr Edmonds spoke on the challenges facing nationalists as they begin the fightback against decades of disastrous multiracial policies, on which Britons were never consulted, but which were imposed by Lib, Lab and Con. The shameful failure of the Police to deal with members of immigrant communities responsible for the paedophile "grooming" White children is a symptom of the crippling effect of liberal indoctrination. Nationalists must give the British people a positive alternative: the country that produced the industrial revolution, giving the world most of the inventions that have transformed modern life, must preserve its own identity for future generations.

After Mr. Edmonds' impressive speech, there was a raffle. Twenty items had been donated to the meeting by various comrades and were raffled off. The lucky winner of a 1930s Beer Stein was Ian Lofthouse from Blackburn. Finally, a football scratch card was won by a Liverpool Nationalist (as it was last year!).

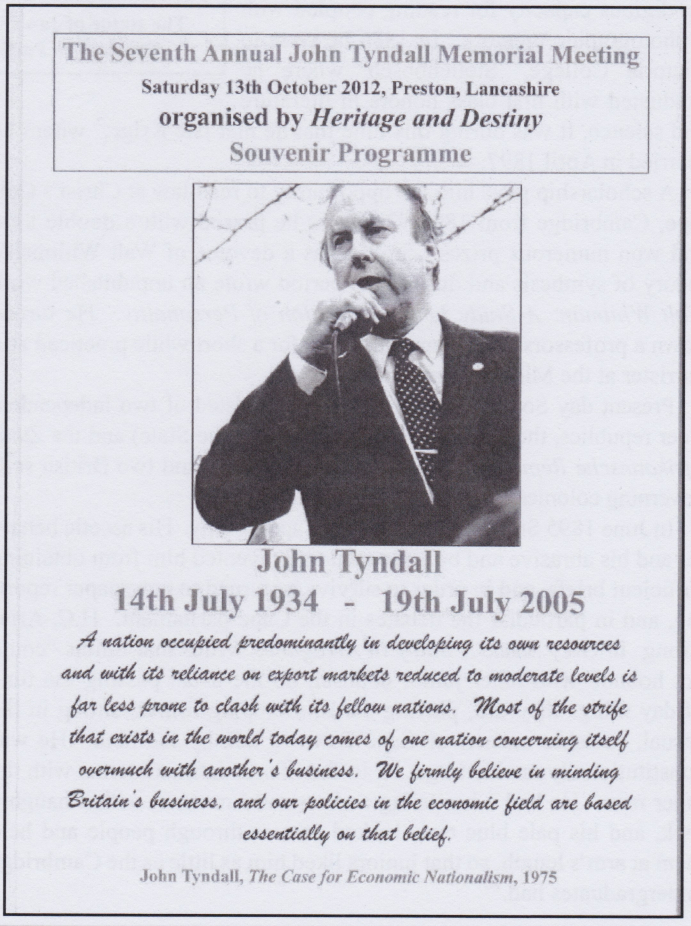
At the conclusion, meeting steward Ken Shapcott of Burnley spoke from the audience, thanking the speakers and the meeting chairman for making this year's memorial a success. Ken also thanked everyone for their participation and attendance and looked forward to seeing them again at future gatherings. He also thanked those comrades who could not attend, but who still supported the event by sending in donations to help with the organizational costs.

Thanks to the *H&D* Security for their valuable assistance in ensuring that the meeting proceeded in a safe and orderly fashion, despite empty threats on nutty internet forums from "anti-fascists" and fringe so-called nationalists.

So all in all, a very successful and enjoyable day. If you could not attend this year, then make sure you come to next year's John Tyndall Memorial Meeting (details of which will be sent out to *H&D* subscribers in February) you won't be disappointed.

Special thanks to Andrew Brons MEP for Yorkshire & Humberside for taking the time out from his very busy schedule to attend, and also to 87 year old Frank Walsh – our oldest attendee – who travelled all the way up from South London, and to 79 year old Dennis Whiting – who travelled all the way up from Kent. These two fine gentlemen should be an example to the many younger nationalists who made feeble excuses as to why they could not attend. Lastly thanks again to the squaddies who attended – you're doing both your race and nation proud.

Editor's note: Thanks to the generous donations of H&D *subscribers, we were able to again produce a special four-page Souvenir Programme for the occasion, expertly printed in red/white/black on quality paper. Copies of the programme are still available for £5.00 or $10.00 (including postage) from Heritage and Destiny, 40 Birkett Drive, Preston, PR2 6HE. Or online at - www.efp.org.uk - via PayPal to – heritageanddestiny@yahoo.com*



General Jan Christian Smuts: The Debunking of a Myth – Part I

Jan Christian Smuts was a dominant figure on the world stage of politics for over half a century. He led commandos in the Anglo-Boer War. In World War I he was a member of the British Imperial War Cabinet and helped to create the Royal Air Force. In World War II he became a Field Marshal. He was the only person to sign the treaties ending both the First and Second World Wars. He was central to the establishment of the League of Nations. He later urged the formation of a new international organization for peace, the United Nations and wrote the preamble to its charter. He was the only person to sign the charters of both the League of Nations and the United Nations Organization. He helped to establish the British Commonwealth. In 2004 he was named by voters in a poll held by the South African Broadcasting Corporation as one of the top ten Greatest South Africans of all time.

Who was he and what influence did he have on world events? Was he a loyal servant of the South African people, and in particular the Boers/Afrikaners, or did he have a different agenda, which served other masters? This three-part essay probes into these issues and attempts to reveal the real General Smuts.

The statue of Jan Christian Smuts outside HM Treasury in Parliament Square, London.

YOUTH

Smuts was born in Riebeeck West (45 miles north east of Cape Town) at his parents' farm Bovenplaats on May 24, 1870. His father, Jacobus, was a prosperous cattle and wheat farmer and a member of the Cape parliament. He grew up as a farm boy and at the age of 12 went to his first school. His precociousness and intelligence enabled him to advance quickly through the classes. He had a prodigious capacity for reading coupled with a photographic memory. In 1886 he went to Victoria College,[1] Stellenbosch, where he graduated with first class honors in literature and science. It was during this time that he met Isie Krige,[2] whom he married in April 1897.

A scholarship gave him the opportunity to read law at Christ's College, Cambridge from 1891-93, where he passed with a double First and won numerous prizes. Smuts was a devotee of Walt Whitman's theory of synthesis and during this period wrote an unpublished work *Walt Whitman: A Study in the Evolution of Personality*. He turned down a professorship at Cambridge and for a short while practiced as a barrister at the Middle Temple in London.

Present day South Africa at that time consisted of two independent Boer republics, the *Oranje Vrij Staat* (Orange Free State) and the *Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek* (South African Republic) and two British self-governing colonies, the Cape Colony and Natal.

In June 1895 Smuts returned to the Cape Colony. His ascetic behavior and his abrasive and brusque manner prevented him from obtaining sufficient briefs, and in order to survive he turned to newspaper reporting, and in particular the debates in the Cape parliament. H.C. Armstrong in *Grey Steel: A Study in Arrogance* writes that Smuts "could not hobnob with other junior counsel, do the usual passing the time of day things they did, playing cards, swapping drinks, sitting in the casual, sociable manner of Cape Town to talk by the hour. He was constitutionally unable to get on to familiar or intimate terms with the other men. He had a hesitating and reserved manner, with a haughty look, and his pale blue eyes looked past or through people and held them at arm's length, so that juniors liked him as little as the Cambridge undergraduates had."[3]

Smuts then joined the Afrikaner Bond led by J.H. Hofmeyr, which under the premiership of Cecil John Rhodes governed the Cape Colony. Rhodes was a speculator, who had a amassed a fortune after amalgamating the diamond mines in Kimberley in the northern Cape. Rhodes had obtained finance from the Rothschild Bank, and although he had his own views regarding the political development of southern Africa, when it suited his purposes, he had no scruples in promoting the Rothschild interests.

Smuts greatly admired both Rhodes[4] and his imperial ambitions, which he supported wholeheartedly. He was employed by Rhodes as his legal secretary and in this manner became drawn into advancing Rothschild interests. On October 29, 1895 at a meeting of the De Beers Political and Debating Society in the Town Hall at Kimberley, Smuts openly declared his support for Rhodes and the British Empire.

BUILD-UP TO THE ANGLO-BOER WAR

In 1886 gold was discovered on the Witwatersrand. This discovery created enormous interest amongst speculators and, in particular, the Rothschilds, who were the foremost banking group of the age. They were extremely anxious to obtain control of these vast goldfields in order to further their monopoly on the gold standard system of banking, a system which allows for the creation of money out of nothing and the sale of this credit to gullible borrowers (mainly governments). The leader of the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek (Transvaal Republic), where all the goldmines were situated, was a resolute and Biblically guided Boer leader, President Stephanus Johannes Paulus Kruger, also known as "Oom" (Uncle) Paul. The Jewish mining magnates, such as Barnato, Beit, the Eckstein brothers, Joel and Phillips, were attempting to unseat Kruger by using a pretext that the *Uitlanders* (foreigners) – who were the workers and speculators on the mines and who outnumbered the Boers – were being denied their democratic right to have the vote. One of the fronts used was called the South African League, but as John Hobson observed, "The franchise was entirely a sham grievance."[5]

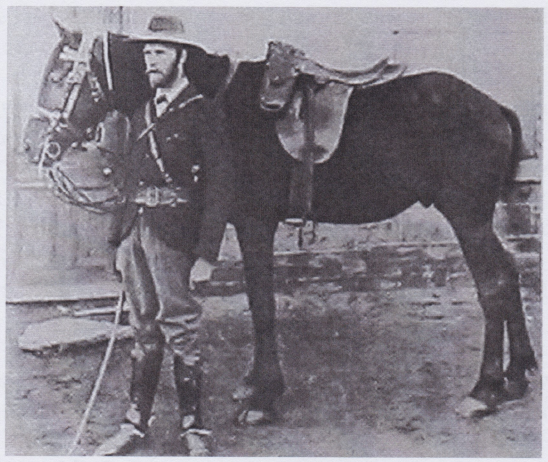
In December 1895 a force of six hundred soldiers under the command of Dr Leander Starr Jameson, a confidant of Rhodes, crossed the border into Western Transvaal and set out for Johannesburg. A planned uprising of *Uitlanders* did not take place and Jameson's force was routed. Rhodes's involvement was revealed and he was forced to resign as premier of the Cape Colony.

Despite his support for *Pax Britannica*, Smuts appeared to be deeply disillusioned by his hero's underhand behavior towards his Afrikaner brethren and left Cape Town for Johannesburg. Once again his aloofness and inability to interact socially prevented him from obtaining sufficient legal work. He often forgot the names of people and used the technique of asking a person's surname, and then replying, "No, I know that. What is your first name?" On January 20, 1897 he left for Pretoria.

There was much corruption in Kruger's government, particularly in the state monopolies and the dynamite concession. A visiting American described it as a "Calvinist Tammany".[6] In May 1898 Chief Justice Kotze was dismissed by Kruger for attempting to clampdown on corruption, a decision which Smuts dubiously supported in a legal opinion upholding the president's unpopular decision. Kruger was initially against the appointment of Smuts as State Attorney, but was prevailed upon to do so by Commandant-General Piet Joubert, who happened

to be one of many senior Boers who was a freemason. At the age of 28 Smuts, also a freemason, was appointed, even though he was still a British subject. In an about-turn on his previous position, he began a ruthless clean-up of the Kruger administration, which led a leery Kruger to repeatedly refer to him as a "schelm" (Dutch for a devious character).[7] In later life Smuts was known as "slim (clever) Jannie."

At a conference in Bloemfontein on May 30, 1899 matters came to a head between Kruger and the newly appointed British High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner. Smuts attended as Kruger's adviser. The conference got off to a poor start when Milner refused to shake Kruger's outstretched hand. In order to appease the British and their controllers, the Rothschilds, Kruger, on the advice of Smuts, made one concession after the other.[8] He offered to reduce the residence qualification for the franchise from fourteen to seven years, even though it would result in the Boers being outnumbered by two to one. Later in August 1899 he would offer to reduce the residency period even more to five years, but the cold-fish Milner, whose point of view was "reform or war"[9] was unmoved. Eventually Kruger "bowing his head between his big red hands, hot tears streaming down his bearded cheeks"[10] burst out in anguish "It is my country that you want!"[11]



Jan Smuts with his horse Charlie during the Boer War.

Smuts together with Francis William Reitz, the State Secretary, wrote a pamphlet *Een Eeuw van Onrecht* (A Century of Wrong)[12] which was distributed in Europe for propaganda purposes. Meanwhile in an act of provocation, the British started to transport more troops from England to South Africa. Although some of the Boer generals like Koos de la Rey and Louis Botha were reluctant to go to war, others were inspired by memories of their resounding defeat of the British at Majuba on February 27, 1881 to adopt a more belligerent stance.

However, after Great Britain severed diplomatic relations, Smuts, who was in charge of legal affairs and thus perfectly placed to act as an *agent provocateur*, drafted an ultimatum on October 9, 1899 demanding "Immediate withdrawal of Her Majesty's forces".[13]

ANGLO-BOER WAR

While the principal objective of the Rothschilds in starting this war was to secure control of the gold mines, a more sinister purpose was also present. As a result of technical and scientific advances in the late nineteenth century, there had been large increases in productivity and a rise in living standards. There had also been very few wars during this period and Great Britain's national debt had been in decline since 1887. The Anglo-Boer War cost 222 million pounds and resulted in the addition of 132 million pounds to the British national debt[14] and a consequent increase in the profits of the Rothschild Bank.

The war lasted for two years and eight months from October 1899 to May 1902. Besides a small regiment of Staatsartillerie (110 guns), the Boers numbering 87 000 were mainly a part-time army of mounted horsemen. They were famous for their skilled marksmanship and could accurately hit a target at a distance of up to 1,000 yards. Thousands of foreigners volunteered from Europe to serve on the Boer side, including a contingent of Chicago Irish-Americans led by Captain Patrick O'Connor.[15]

Initially the Boers achieved some spectacular successes at Talana, Nicholson's Nek and Spioen Kop in Natal and at Magersfontein on the border of the Cape Colony and the Orange Free State, which was allied with the Transvaal Republic. However, the Boers adopted the wrong strategy. Instead of seizing the port of Durban and thereby preventing British reinforcements from landing, they conducted pointless sieges of Ladysmith, Kimberley and Mafeking. The duplicitous conduct of General Piet Joubert was responsible for this fiasco. In March 1900 he was found guilty of treason after a court martial in Pretoria and told to end his life with a revolver or take poison. He chose the poison on March 28, 1900.[16]

In November 1899 Winston Churchill arrived in South Africa as war correspondent for the *Morning Post*. In a great hurry to get to the action, he commandeered an ammunition train in Natal, but it was ambushed by the Boers and he was captured on November 14. As a journalist he had undertaken not to bear arms. However, a revolver containing lethal and illegal dum-dum bullets was found in his possession. On either of these counts the Boers would have been entitled to shoot him out of hand. If that had happened, the world could have been spared much future grief. He was then sent to a military prison in Pretoria. One of his captors is reported to have said to Churchill, "You know it's those damned capitalists and Jews who have caused the war".[17] Churchill, whose mother Jennie Jerome was an American, tried to obtain relief from the United States Consulate, which was the protective power representing England. However, the consul, Mr Macrum, refused to help Churchill as he was "fanatically pro-Boer".[18] Two months later Churchill managed to escape.

By June 1900 the towns of Bloemfontein, Johannesburg and Pretoria had fallen to British forces. Refusing to surrender, the Boers then resorted to guerilla warfare. For the next two years a tiny force of less than 6,000 Boers would tie down almost 500,000 troops of one of the world's mightiest empires in history.

The British lacked the bush craft skills and tenacity of the Boers – fighting to defend their homeland – and were unable to defeat them. In desperation, the British employed a scorched earth policy of burning down homesteads, slaughtering cattle and raping women. Over 136,000 women and children were herded into 46 concentration camps and housed in tents, even though temperatures in winter were often below zero. Not surprisingly 27,927 of them died, of whom 22,074 or 79% were under 16 years of age, from exposure, malnutrition and poor sanitation. These losses were equivalent to one-sixth of the Boer population – an act of genocide in terms of today's standards.

In the Cape Colony Smuts led a raiding force of about 350 guerillas, which obliged the British to keep tens of thousands of additional troops in the field. A system of blockhouses was constructed in order to keep the raiders out of the Cape. Hundreds of Cape Boers volunteered to help their brethren. However, if any Cape rebels were caught, they were shot, including some who were as young as 15 years of age, without due process. At the end of April 1902 a cart flying a white flag approached Smuts with an offer of peace negotiations from Lord Kitchener, the commander-in-chief of the British.

SURRENDER AND UNION

The commandos from the Orange Free State, including President Steyn and General Christiaan de Wet, also known as the "bittereinders", wanted to fight on. With the summer rains, which would provide increased foliage for cover only four months away, they believed that the British would eventually capitulate from sheer exhaustion and from the heavy financial burden which they were incurring.[19]

Smuts was merely the legal adviser of the Transvaal delegation, but he prevailed upon the delegates to surrender and to accept the British terms without delay. Peace was signed at the Treaty of Vereeniging on May 31, 1902. When Smuts informed his commando of the terms of the treaty, a voice shouted out: "Jan Smuts, jy het ons verraai!" (Jan Smuts, you have betrayed us!).[20] The British government paid out compensation to the Boers of 3 million pounds, but this was a pitiful amount in relation to the destruction and loss of life caused.

In December 1905 there was a change of government in England

from the Conservatives to the Liberals. The new Prime Minister, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, was sympathetic to the Boers. In February 1907, elections for responsible government for the Transvaal were held. The party of "Het Volk" (the people) led by General Louis Botha (1862-1919), a freemason, and Smuts won 37 (or 53.6%) of the 69 seats.

During 1907 Smuts had to contend with ever-increasing immigration of Indians into the Transvaal. (They were not permitted to live in the Orange Free State.) Protests were led by an attorney from Durban, Mahatma Gandhi. Gandhi adopted passive resistance, which would be used to great effect in India in the 1920s and 1930s. Smuts would, however, not budge and Gandhi had to spend a year in jail.

Smuts then worked actively to unify the two British colonies of the Cape and Natal and the two former Boer republics of Orange Free State and Transvaal into one nation. He was responsible for doing most of the research and drafting of a constitution. A successful National Convention was held in the Durban Town Hall from October 1908 to May 1909 and the Union of South Africa came into existence on May 31, 1910.

The popular Louis Botha was elected prime minister of the new Union of South Africa, but the real power behind the scenes was Jannie Smuts, who held the cabinet portfolios of Interior, Defense and later Finance.

Many of the Boers, particularly in the Orange Free State, still felt that they had been sold out to the British. In November 1913 General Hertzog (a grandson of a German immigrant) was forced out of the cabinet after a reshuffle and left the ruling South African Party together with five other party members. On July 2, 1914 he formed the National Party.

WORLD WAR I, THE REBELLION, GERMAN SOUTH WEST AFRICA AND GERMAN EAST AFRICA

In July 1914, World War I broke out after the heir to the Austrian throne, Franz Ferdinand, and his Czech-born wife were assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina. The crime was committed by the Jew Gavrilo Princeps, who was a member of the Black Hand, a Rothschild front, and an associate of Leon Trotsky (real name Lev Davidovitsj Bronstein).

The Boers (who had become known as Afrikaners), saw an opportunity to rebel and regain their freedom. In January 1914 a railway strike began as a result of workers having been laid off after the amalgamation of the four colonial railways. This was followed by a miners' strike, in which Smuts ordered police to use force: twenty-one miners were subsequently shot dead. He then deported the leaders of the strike without due legal process.

The rebellion was started in September 1914 by three former Boer War generals, Christian Beyers, Christiaan de Wet and Manie Maritz. However after the much respected former General Koos de la Rey, who had been expected to play a leading role, was accidentally killed at a road block, it quickly petered out. As South Africa was not a fully independent nation, she had little option but to fight on England's side, even though many of the Boers sympathized with Germany and there was considerable opposition.

In February 1915 an expeditionary force of 45,000 soldiers under General Louis Botha invaded German South West Africa (now Namibia). The Germans had only just over 8,000 troops and within five months they were defeated.

Smuts had played only a minor role in the conquest of South West Africa and was envious of Botha's success; thus when the offer came in February 1916 to take command of the campaign in German East Africa (Tanganyika, now Tanzania), he accepted with alacrity.

Smuts was appointed a lieutenant-general, but failed to come to grips with the logistics required for the conquest of such a vast tropical territory. Heavy rains, lack of food, the unhealthy climate and disease, principally malaria, prevented him from defeating the Germans. A force of 600 Germans and 6,000 Askaris under the command of the intrepid General Paul Emil von Lettow Vorbeck[21] outwitted Smuts, and he would only surrender at the end of the war. Smuts was a guerrilla fighter and his abilities in conventional war were severely exposed.

End Notes

[1] The status of the Victoria College was changed to the University of Stellenbosch on April 2, 1918. W.K. Hancock in his biography of Smuts, *The Sanguine Years*, describes the almost idyllic life of the students at that time as follows; "Victoria College, Stellenbosch, stamped its enduring imprint upon the mind of Smuts. The small teaching body, hardly more than half a dozen men, covered a wide curriculum; but the students also were few and carefully sifted for quality. Teachers and students were able in consequence to enjoy close contact with each other and – despite an essay that Smuts wrote in 1889, denouncing the hurry of modern life – they were able to work in an atmosphere of leisure." As quoted in C. Fensham, *Ou Hoofgebou, 'n Eeu Oud*, Kaapstad, 1986, pp. 53-54.

[2] Isie Krige was a very unassuming woman. My English schoolmistress, Miss Dorothy Saint Hill, who was a Girl Guide Captain, once related the following incident regarding Mrs Smuts. In about 1946 she held a camp on Smuts's farm "Doornkloof", near Irene, Pretoria. At the end of the week she went to the house to thank Mrs Smuts and opened the back door. On her knees wearing an apron was a woman with curlers in her hair scrubbing the kitchen floor. She asked if she could please speak to the 'madam'. To her embarrassment she was told that she was speaking to the madam!

[3] H.C. Armstrong, *Grey Steel: J.C. Smuts, A Study in Arrogance*, Arthur Barkers Ltd, London, 1937, p. 36.

[4] *Ibid.*, p. 46.

[5] J.A. Hobson, *The War in South Africa, Its Causes and Effects*, James Nisbet and Co. Limited, London, 1900, p. 67.

[6] Armstrong, *op.cit.*, p. 72.

[7] P.J. Pretorius, *Volksverraad, Libanon-Uitgewers*, Mosselbaai, Western Cape, 1996, p. 58.

[8] It is a noteworthy fact that any nation, which contravenes the Rothschild banking system is soon marked down for destruction, and concessions only serve to hasten that process. In subsequent years we have seen that Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini, Hideki Tojo, Saddam Hussein and Muammar Gadaffi have been eliminated by the Rothschild proxies of the USA and Britain, notwithstanding all the concessions which they made.

[9] P.J. Pretorius, *op.cit.*, p. 62.

[10] R. Kraus, *Old Master Thereof: Jan Christian Smuts*, E.P. Dutton & Co. Inc., New York, 1944, p. 92.

[11] T. Pakenham, *The Boer War*, Jonathan Ball Publishers, London, 1979, p. 68.

[12] R. Kraus, *op.cit.*, p. 92. Dr Josef Goebbels, Reichsminister of Propaganda, frequently referred to this document during the "Afrikaans Hour" on the Zeesen radio station. This was the same station, from which William Joyce, "Lord Haw Haw", broadcast during World War II. My grandmother, who lived in Germiston and was nine years old in 1899, once told me that it was a commonly held view in Transvaal that the Jews had started the Anglo-Boer War.

[13] J.C. Smuts (Son), *Jan Christian Smuts*, Cassell & Company Ltd, Cape Town, 1952, p. 46.

[14] N. Ferguson, *The House of Rothschild, The World's Banker 1849-1999*, Vol. 2, Penguin Books, London, 1999, p. 416.

[15] C. Nordbruch, *The European Volunteers in the Anglo-Boer War 1899-1902*, Contact Publishers, Pretoria, 1999, p. 141.

[16] P.J. Pretorius, *op.cit.*, pp. 65-6.

[17] The total cost of the war was 191 million pounds.

[18] R. Kraus, *op.cit.*, p. 98.

[19] *Ibid.*

[20] P.J. Pretorius, *op. cit.*, p. 64, as quoted in D. Harrison, *The White Tribe of Africa: South Africa in Perspective*, Johannesburg, Southern Book Publishers, 1987, p. 45.

[21] J.C. Smuts, *op.cit.*, p. 179. After World War II Smuts sent Von Lettow Vorbeck food parcels, which were much appreciated.

Stephen Goodson, Western Cape, South Africa

Editor's note: Part II of this essay will appear in Issue 53 of H&D.

Patriots Unite for NF Remembrance Day March

About 250 National Front members and supporters were joined by nationalists from many different organisations, including a large number of *H&D* subscribers and myself, to remember the fallen on 11th November 2012, a beautiful sunny day in our Capital. Nationalists started to assemble at Bressenden Place, Victoria from 2pm onwards with the new drum corps keeping everybody entertained with some impressive playing prior to marching off at dead on 2.30pm.

NF Chairman Ian Edward led by the front – off down Victoria Street, drums beating and flags flying with hundreds following on. There was an impressive response from onlookers who clapped, waved, and took souvenir pictures. It's a great feeling to have hundreds of people leave various hostelries and cheer us on and clap to the beat of the NF drum corps!

We rounded Parliament Square and proceeded to the Cenotaph where the march was halted. As part of the service Ian Edward read the Lord's Prayer, observed the two minutes silence and enacted the flag lowering ceremony, then laid our wreaths. After the service had finished there was a spontaneous round of applause from the many spectators who stayed to watch. We then formed up and then marched off again 100 yards or so to the Women's Memorial, where we laid a wreath and observed a minute's silence. The last post and reveille was beautifully played by our bugler, much to the appreciation of the crowds gathered, including many ex-servicemen.

National Front Directorate officers Ian Edward and Steve Rowlands lead the march along Victoria Street to the Cenotaph on Whitehall, 11th November 2012.

So we set off again to conclude our rally at Victoria Embankment Gardens, by the statue of General Sir James Outram, who was one of the leading British commanders suppressing the Indian Mutiny in 1857. Speakers at the rally included NF Directorate members Steve Rowlands and Ian Edward, Tess Culnane, Jez Turner and Richard Edmonds, NF candidate at the Croydon North by-election.

Many members and guests went on to an evening social event near Victoria, where many copies of *H&D* were sold.

A very big thank you to all who attended the march, including activists from as far away as Central Scotland and a contingent of Polish nationalists from the group Unity, and of course to all who organised this great event – the Drum Corps, head of security, bugler, flag party, and all who were involved. This proves once again that we can all work together to achieve our aims in the ongoing Battle for Britain.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

Editor's note: Sadly one of nationalism's most dedicated activists Paul Winnett, a former parliamentary candidate for the BNP and the NF, died the day before Remembrance Day. Known to his many friends in nationalism and at Millwall FC as 'Sloper', Paul won 11,288 votes (5.6%) as NF candidate for the Bexley & Bromley constituency at the Greater London Assembly election of 2008.

Obituary – Jimmy Grundle

Jimmy Grundle, a key figure within the formation of Ulster NF in the 1980s, died at his Westbrook Court home, in Coleraine, County Londonderry in September 2012. He helped to organise the NF group in Coleraine and the famous march through the town in 1984 (which was attended by *H&D* editor Mark Cotterill) and even managed to book the Town Hall for the NF rally after the march.

In 1985 Jimmy moved from Ulster (with his girlfriend) to London, where they lived at the NF's HQ in Pawsons Road, Croydon, Surrey. He became one of the leading NF activists in south London.

The split within the NF in 1986 saw the emergence of the traditionalist *Flag* group lead by Pearce/Anderson/Brons/Brady and the Third Positionist group lead by Griffin/Holland/Harrington/Kerr – Jimmy joined the *Flag* group. Jimmy along with Joe Pearce did the response tape to the infamous *Attempted Murder* tape (which attacked the *Flag* group as MI5 spies) put out by the Griffin faction.

Jimmy Grundle (*third from left*) in Coleraine, Ulster, with the NF Flag Group attending the July 12th celebrations in 1988, seen here with John Hill (giving salute, *centre*), Tom Acton (*far left*), Ian Taylor, Steve Brady and Bob Nash (*far right*).

After the split – which the *Flag* group just about won – Jimmy and his girlfriend moved to Coventry, where his brother (also an NF member) lived.

When the *Flag* group split itself five years later, Grundle went with the faction led by Anderson/Wingfield, who formed the National Democrats party. The Nat Dems were very small and made no progress. After a short while and getting bored with political life in England, Jimmy moved back to Coleraine. He organised for the Nat Dems in Ulster, but they never got more than a handful of members.

The last straw was the 1997 General Election, where their leader Ian Anderson stood as Nat Dems candidate for the Londonderry East Parliamentary constituency. He finished last – eighth out of eight candidates – and only polled 81 votes (0.21%). But not only that, Jimmy who had acted as Anderson's Election Agent failed to hand in their election expense forms (which is an electoral offence) – both of them were later charged and fined. After the General Election, the Nat Dems soon collapsed in Ulster and a couple of years later they were finished on the mainland too.

I only had the privilege of meeting Jimmy on two occasions over the last number of years, with the aim of encouraging him and the 'Old Guard' of former Coleraine NF members to rejoin the movement after I had taken over leadership in Ulster back in 2009. However, he himself had taken a back seat though did support my intentions within the Ulster NF and gave me his full backing.

R.I.P. Jimmy Grundle – see you in Valhalla!

The German, County Londonderry, Former Ulster NF leader

Letters From Readers

Sir – In regard to the excellent review by Ian Freeman of Matthew Collins' book *My Life in the British Far Right*, there is one minor criticism I should like to make.

Mr Freeman is of the opinion that over the years of the "struggle" there has never been any actual "life-threatening violence". I must disagree. I will give you one instance in which I was the person selected for attack.

In November 1969 I was sitting reading at my home in Peckham, when there was a mighty boom. On investigating I found a canister of about a foot long stuck in my letterbox, from which issued forth a flame of about 8-10 feet, aimed at the ceiling above which I had been sitting. I removed it and doused it out (not very easy) in the road.

Five young men watching this from an adjoining road were having a good laugh. Martin Webster informed me that I had had a visit from the Zionist "62 Group". The correct use for the canister was to light up a field for filming.

Carry on the good work!

Yours sincerely,

Peter Williams, Potter Heigham, Norfolk

Sir – I have just been reading the latest *H&D* and refer to the review of Matthew Collins' *My Life In The Far Right* which was of interest as a trip down memory lane as I was in the BNP in London at the time. I wish to point out that: my (late) brother was assaulted at the League of St. George meeting in Kensington Library, where he was escorting Jeffrey Hamm. He suffered concussion/blackout, was completely covered in blood to the waist and needed stitches. I was not present when it happened as I was attending separately, but I had to accompany him to hospital via the tube train. It's quite horrific when it happens to somebody close. I have suffered a similar injury not politically related and know how traumatic it feels. Not a fatal injury but not nothing to be dismissed so lightly either.

Yours sincerely,

Milton Ellis, Powys, Wales.

Sir – Congratulations to Ian Freeman for his critical review of the rat Matthew Collins' book *Hate: My Life in the British Far-Right*, in *H&D* No. 51. Some years ago I believe Collins tipped off the Zionist anti-fascist magazine *Searchlight*, about Nationalists' places of work as part of its hit list. I didn't suspect Collins at the time, as I thought he was one of us, but now believe he was responsible. Collins the traitor and killer of kids' pet fish is also a heavy drinker and thug.

I was also interested in the mention of Keith Thompson of the League of St George/Steven Books, in the review. Mr Thompson was also the victim of a burglary at his home some years ago, and in an issue of *Searchlight*, Gerry Gable & Co admitted to the effect of taking documents and material from his property. Mr Thompson says he reported the matter to the police, but Gable managed to wriggle out of any charges, as per his usual charmed life, protected at the highest level of the corrupt Establishment.

As the left-wing, Anarchist, anti-*Searchlight* researcher, Larry O'Hara states in his booklet *Searchlight for Beginners*, there is much evidence of *Searchlight*-MI5-Special Branch-State collusion. Mr O' Hara's magazine *Notes from the Borderland* has reported on the *Searchlight/Hope Not Hate* split, with both sides accusing each other of stealing money and links with Nationalists. All very amusing I'm sure! Finally, regarding the letter from your correspondent Austin Stonham, in the last issue of *H&D*, he and your readers may be interested to know that a book has been published about the history of the Italian Fascist community in Britain, entitled *Exporting Fascism: Italian Fascists and Britain's Italians in the 1930s* by Claudia Baldoli.

Yours in Comradeship,

John Harvey, Southwark, England

Sir – There are lots of folk who think the Labour Party luminaries formed that party to improve the social conditions of working-class Brits. This seems quite wrong to me.

Look at Glasgow. It was a staunch working-class city, very pro-Labour. Yet it had appalling, vermin-infested slum tenements up into the 1960s and 1970s: bugs, fleas, lice, mice and rats proliferated in the awful slums. I saw grey and brown rats the size of little pussy cats in the buildings. They fed on the open middens in the back courts.

It seems to me the Labour Party was formed to create fat-salaried Mickey Mouse jobs in the public sector for the trendy lefties. Swollen up with pride over their new status, they now sneer at us blue-collar Brits, calling us "scum", "pig-ignorant neds", "boneheads" and other insults.

Even the Nazis in Germany showed workers more consideration. They had full employment for starters, and the Nazis built tens of thousands of fine tenement blocks. These were electrified, and had hot running water, inside toilets, and baths. Lots of the Glasgow Labour supporters had none of these luxuries – whole districts of them.

My elder brothers were Labour men. They even read Left Book Club publications printed by Victor Gollancz. In the end they became disillusioned: they saw Labour was the party of sell-out. A fat-salaried white-collar job in the public sector bought the trendy lefties' silence over the oppression of the workers.

Even today, with official unemployment figures at about three million (while the "quality press" says it's nearer five million, and rising), Labour leader Ed Miliband wails about the "squeezed middle". Who are these folk? Well, it's the public sector left, isn't it? Their cushy jobs are put at risk by reduction in public expenditure (and don't forget their pensions at the end of their working life).The governors of Britain can run down the armed forces, but if they harm the livelihoods of the trendy lefties, they'll all become zealous for the Revolution once again, and start stirring up industrial strife, demos in the streets and public riots. The truth is, the Left are drones who despise us blue-collar workers. We'll never get any advances for workers from the Left.

Yours sincerely,

Harry Mullin, Glasgow

Sir – In 2012 we can perceive a way of talking, a well-trained discourse which most people take part in, but behind which all sorts of special interests pursue their own aims. Published information appears to have something strange about it, because there is a lot of talk about law or rights (especially among those who have some status that works for them within the culture of our capital city) but most people have no chance to exercise meaningful dissent against anyone in a position of authority.

Sadly many such as my own local MP, Tim Loughton, side with elite special interests, allowing no procedure for pursuing justice. Just as in the Lebanon there was no evidence available of "pro-U.S." or "pro-Saudi" guilt in the recent killing of their intelligence chief, but at the same time a motive that many different suspects have in common, because the Israeli state puts itself in the superior position to stop others being able to find out the truth.

Yours faithfully

Jamie Begg, Worthing, Sussex

Sir – How dangerous can a word be? The word – Eugenics. Ok, it's not so much the word but the concept that it describes. But which word is a bigger enemy of diversity, eugenics or equality? The equivocated nonsense that is equality has the potential to destroy everything not just diversity. Equality is a classic example of a doctrine. If a communist regime had brought forward such a doctrine (which it did) – where every decision had to measured against it by law, with penalties for anyone who transgressed – we would be pouring scorn on them, thanking God that we didn't live in such a daft country. Well I've got news for you. You don't just live in a daft country or continent but world.

If Bill Clinton hadn't been so deluded as to think that poorer American families were equal to richer ones, then the housing market wouldn't have blown up in his and their faces. If the financial markets hadn't deluded themselves into thinking that Southern European countries were equal to Northern European countries, then those same countries wouldn't be in the mess they're in now. Yet this word overrides all commonsense, as doctrines tend to do. From women in the armed forces, to gay marriage, to women priests and inevitably bishops and everything else. This nonsensical equivocated word is written into law and anyone who questions it, is a bigoted lunatic. Oh yes, and why is it, that after forty years of equality, that the gap between rich and poor has never been bigger?
Yours sincerely

Paul Swindell, Oldham, Lancashire

Sir – I do understand what Peter Rushton thinks about Islam/mosques but he needs to realise that there is no chance of all the mass of Muslims here leaving this country and we can only expect thousands (and eventually millions) more to flood in. I really don't think it would be a good idea for more mega mosques (like the one in East London) to be built. I managed to get *Premier Christian Radio* to cover the story but *The Sunday Express* couldn't give a damn (they've shown their true colours). I've also written to my MP (Sadiq Khan!). I bet Peter Rushton and like-minded folk wouldn't like this mosque (which would be one of the biggest in the world) to be built in their backyard. But sadly it seems that not enough of us give a damn. They will wish they had when the Black Flag of Islam is flying over Downing Street and we all have to worship Allah or face death. It will happen. (Unless we fight bloody hard to stop it.) I wonder what Peter Rushton will say then? "Sorry" perhaps...? Mmm, probably not. Anyway, all the best, *H&D* is a great publication and is much appreciated.
Cheers,

Martin Ray, Tooting, London

Peter Rushton replies: As Mr Ray puts it, I don't "give a damn" what religion is followed by my fellow Britons, or by other White Europeans. We should be opposed to the presence of millions of non-Europeans, whether they worship at a mega-mosque or at a mega-church! If Mr Ray thinks the flag of Islam is going to fly over Downing Street, perhaps he can wake me up when Muslims manage to influence even the likes of Blackburn, where one of the most Muslim constituencies in England continued to elect Jack Straw, the Foreign Secretary who presided over the illegal Iraq war. Even if a Muslim manages to succeed Straw, it will be a "safe" Muslim who poses no challenge to Zionist hegemony. I will say "sorry", not for failing to endorse Mr Ray's Islamo-obsessive fantasy, but for failing (so far) to instil some sense of reality into our movement.

Sir – I have said this before, but it bears repeating over and over again until it has sunk into even the densest skull: We must emphatically and unequivocally reject terrorism as a strategy for White revolution. Our enemy is the most powerful political-economic System ever to exist. It controls the government of every major country, it dominates the global capitalist economy, and it possesses mass media with an international reach. In confronting and defeating this colossal monstrosity, it is necessary to more than nip at its heels – which is all that terrorism does.

Terrorism is truly the weapon of the weak and the desperate. Terrorists typically target undefended or "soft" civilian targets. But these targets themselves are not the seat of power. No government in the history of mankind has ever been toppled by terrorism. Rather, terrorists seek to force concessions from the ruling regime while leaving it in power. A successful terrorist campaign is essentially reformist, not revolutionary, in its practical effect: ultimately, terrorism is not revolutionary but counter-revolutionary. Our goal must be to overthrow the anti-White System, not to "terrorize" or scare it! And if unsuccessful, terrorism can actually do serious harm to the cause that it purports to champion.

Consider the example of the resistance of the Klan movement to the System's integrationist schemes in the American South in the 1960s. I am not a squeamish or hypocritical person. I shed no crocodile tears for the various "civil rights workers" executed by the White Knights of Mississippi, or by the United Klans of America, or by Byron de la Beckwith. But these various acts of racial terrorism did not substantially slow down the anti-White forces. To the contrary, they provided a legal and moral justification for massive federal intervention. In the end, not only was the modest goal of promoting Negro voting rights achieved, but the entire White power structure that had been in place in the South for a century was dismantled. That was the practical effect of pro-White terrorism: it did not bring White victory, but rather hastened White defeat!

It is not some random Jewish media propagandist, or a Sikh invader praying in his temple in Wisconsin, or even the Negro who is sitting in the Oval Office, who is the real enemy of our Race. They are merely symptoms of the problem – they are not the problem itself. The problem is that we, as a people, have lost control of our country and our future. The solution to that problem is to fight to win them back; it is not to lash our blindly at our tormenters in an emotional and ineffective manner.

The masters of the media are steadfast in their portrayal of any resistance to White extinction as "terrorism." Sadly, there are people associated with the struggle for White survival who are only too glad to go along with them. Some people have read the revolutionary fantasies of Dr. William Pierce, in his novels *The Turner Diaries* and *Hunter,* and are unable to separate fiction from reality. Others simply have an emotional or psychological makeup that finds murder, mayhem and destruction pleasurable for their own sake, and have attached themselves to the White people's movement as a justification for their own warped desires. These people are not part of the solution, but rather they are part of the problem!

I advocate what serious National Socialists have always advocated: we can only bring our cause to victory by winning the hearts and minds of the great masses of our White brothers and sisters. Once we have a substantial percentage of the White population behind us, there is nothing that can stand in our way. (Note: I said "substantial percentage," not "majority.")

I have heard the argument that, "The White masses have rejected our Movement and our message, so it is futile to waste our time, money and energy in trying to convert them." But this is a false argument if I have ever heard one! The great masses of White people do not know that we even exist, or at best they are only dimly conscious of our existence. The average White American has never held a piece of White Nationalist literature in his hands, even on a single occasion. And even of those who have heard of the evil "Nazis," or the Ku Klux Klan or the skinhead "menace," what percentage of them know what our actual core message is? Damn few, that's how many! How can people be said to "reject" us if they do not know what we stand for, or that we even exist? Our supreme, overriding goal is the fight for the hearts and minds of White America – and of White Britain, and White Canada, and White Australia, and of every White country. Terrorism, which turns the broad masses of decent White people against us, must be thoroughly and publicly rejected and denounced.
Yours sincerely,

Martin Kerr, Falls Church, Virginia

Movement News Update

After more than a year of steadily worsening relations with his fellow MEP and party leader Nick Griffin, Andrew Brons resigned from the BNP on 16th October 2012. Plans to launch a new post-Griffin party – the British Democratic Party (BDP) – advanced rapidly during November and December.

Andrew Brons stated: "Over the last sixteen or eighteen months I have been marginalised to such an extent, in what is left of the British National Party, that I have been expelled in all but name. ... The current Chairman of the rump BNP has described me in a text to his attack dogs as 'vermin'. More recently, he described me as a 'state agent' – a description he attached to me twenty-six years ago but which obviously did not apply when he appointed me as the lead candidate in Yorkshire for the European elections.

"...80 or 90% of the Party's membership, activists and former officials have left it and disappeared in several different directions. The current rump Chairman bears the heavy responsibility for having destroyed the Party of which he is still nominally head."

A steering committee of leading nationalists, including numerous present and former BNP officials, immediately began the process of creating a new party. This will not be a dictatorship like the BNP, but a party which is accountable to its members. The new party will have a provisional set of officers for the first 18 months, at which point the members will elect a chairman and other officers.

Kevin Scott, provisional chairman of the new British Democratic Party, had been a BNP member since 1982 and was North East regional organiser for several years. He currently runs the campaigning group Civil Liberty.

Under current UK law this process requires registration with the Electoral Commission. Initially it was agreed to call the new party True Brits, and the provisional chairman was to be retired architect Peter Phillips, who was BNP candidate for Windsor at the 2010 general election and has been a key organiser of post-Griffin networks in South East England.

However Mr Phillips soon withdrew from the project due to serious disagreements with other members of the steering committee. (Contrary to rumour, I understand that his departure was not due to objections to his private life.)

As a result the True Brits name (which had been registered by Mr Phillips and former Croydon BNP organiser Bob Gertner) had to be dropped. The party name will now be British Democratic Party, which had been registered in advance by barrister Adrian Davies and former *Right Now!* co-founder Ray Heath. The new provisional chairman is to be former BNP North East regional organiser Kevin Scott, who had been a BNP member since 1982 and is a graduate of Newcastle University.

Kevin Scott wrote in an introduction to the new party:

"This new party ...hopes to win over remaining members of the BNP, many of whom remain confused (or even oblivious) as to the real cause of the BNP's explosive collapse since the 2010 general election.

"It will do this by having a fully democratic constitution free from the personality cult paranoia implicit in previous BNP constitutions, plus a firm, but fair, national leadership with an emphasis on local grassroots activism revolving around organisers with a proven track record of organisational ability and political progress.

"After two years of disarray, failure and ongoing collapse, a light has finally appeared at the end of the BNP story!"

A series of planning meetings were held in different regions before Christmas, with an official launch planned for the new year. Many key figures from the BNP's successful years have already indicated their support for the venture. At a Yorkshire meeting chaired by former Bradford BNP councillor Jim Lewthwaite on 1st December, Andrew Brons gave an overview of the existing nationalist political options, and explained the need for a new and credible force that could unite those alienated during the last few years.

It is very clear that the new party will recognise that nationalism is inextricably linked to race and culture: it is idle to pretend (as both UKIP and the English Democrats continue to attempt) that a defence of British (or English) sovereignty can include as a Briton (or an Englishman) anyone who happens to have been born here. Absurdly the EDs would happily incorporate a Jamaican immigrant in London but shut the door on a White Scotsman in Glasgow.

Following the Rotherham meeting several Yorkshire activists signed up for the new venture, including Graham Hardy of Wakefield BNP and Gary Pudsey of Bridlington English Democrats. The only person at the meeting who chose to remain with the BNP was Marlene Guest, who is opposed to Nick Griffin but (naively in my opinion) believes that he can be forced to relinquish power within the BNP. We will report on the official launch of the new party in the next issue of *Heritage and Destiny*.

November 2012 was a unique month in British electoral history. In addition to the police commissioner elections (*see page 24*) and the usual handful of local by-elections, there were no fewer than six parliamentary by-elections, five of which had racial nationalist candidates.

The most widely publicised was in the Northamptonshire constituency of **Corby** on 15th November, where one of David Cameron's "A-list" liberal Tories, novelist Louise Mensch, had quit after only two years at Westminster. Unsurprisingly the Conservatives took a hammering, but the main beneficiaries were Labour (whose candidate won with a 12% swing) and UKIP, who finished in third place with 14.3%, having not even had a candidate in 2010. The BNP's Gordon Riddell saw his party's vote collapse from 2,525 (4.7%) in 2010 to 614 (1.7%) at the by-election. The English Democrats (who had never contested Corby previously) took 432 votes (1.1%).

On the same day in **Manchester Central**, former Salford mayoral candidate and prominent Griffinite Eddy O'Sullivan suffered a less dramatic fall in BNP support, from 1,636 (4.1%) in 2010 to 492 (3.0%) at the by-election. Surprisingly he was overtaken by UKIP, for whom city centre Manchester was not natural territory, but who trebled their share of the vote from 1.5% to 4.5%, finishing only five votes behind the Conservative.

Six years ago when local organiser Derek Adams first fought a Manchester City Council election in Miles Platting & Newton Heath – which is just one of the eight wards that make up the Manchester Central parliamentary constituency – he attracted 501 votes. Yet at this month's by-election the party polled fewer votes – 492 – across the entire constituency than it had once managed in a single ward.

Rotherham provided the BNP with a real chance to regain the political initiative on 29th November, after almost three years in the doldrums. Though local organiser Marlene Guest despises the party leader and had been on the verge of defecting to the post-Griffin party being organised by supporters of Andrew Brons, the by-election came too soon for the new party and Mrs Guest agreed to fight a third Rotherham parliamentary campaign for the BNP.

At the last two general elections Mrs Guest saved the BNP's deposit, polling 1,986 (6.6%) in 2005 and 3,906 (10.4%) in 2010. With the by-election having been prompted by an expenses scandal claiming the scalp of former Labour minister Denis MacShane – an investigation that was begun by BNP investigator and former policeman Michael Barnbrook – the party should have found fertile ground, especially as Rotherham has been one of several northern towns affected by "grooming" scandals, with local Asian shopkeepers accused of sexually exploiting young White girls.

Yet the BNP vote actually fell to 1,804 (8.4%) – a lower vote than when Mrs Guest was launching the local branch in 2005. Fewer than half of the voters who backed the BNP two years ago were prepared to do so again at the by-election: more than 2,000 either defected to another party or were too demoralised to bother voting at all.

The best evidence of the BNP's dire straits is that in current circumstances this decline was seen as an excellent result! And indeed by present BNP standards it certainly was, largely thanks to Mrs Guest's own personal standing in the area, which helped prevent the type of complete collapse that has been seen across most of the country. Mrs Guest's 8.4% was enough to

claim third place just ahead of the far-left Respect party who polled 8.3% in their first ever Rotherham campaign..

UKIP had contested the previous three elections in Rotherham, with their vote steadily rising from 2.5% to 5.9%, but were expected to be overshadowed by the BNP. Yet they put up one of their highest profile Yorkshire candidates – miner's daughter Jane Collins, who had achieved one of UKIP's best ever results by finishing runner-up at the Barnsley Central by-election in 2011, which similarly followed a Labour expenses scandal.

A week before the by-election, UKIP captured national and local headlines when three foster children were removed from a Rotherham couple who were UKIP members. The children had been taken from a local "Roma" family, part of a community that would once have been called gypsies, several thousand of whom have moved to Rotherham in recent years from the Czech Republic and Slovakia. Among several reasons for removing the children was the foster parents' UKIP membership, and it is likely that UKIP strategists had some role in timing the ensuing scandal. This helped UKIP's Jane Collins to take a strong second place in the by-election with 4,648 votes (21.7%), almost 3,000 votes ahead of the BNP in an area where UKIP had usually been way behind.

The English Democrats put up David Wildgoose, who had fought the same constituency three times in the 1990s as a Liberal Democrat. Mr Wildgoose finished sixth with 3.3%, and in a mirror-image of Nick Griffin's desperate spinning, ED chairman Robin Tilbrook stressed that this was the second best parliamentary election result in his party's history. The truth is that the EDs had hoped to poll far better, in a constituency that is next-door to **Doncaster**, where the EDs control the mayoralty, and forms part of the **South Yorkshire** police area, where the EDs had polled 15.6% a fortnight earlier.

Not only were the EDs hopelessly outfought by UKIP, the very fact that their candidate was a former Liberal Democrat exposed their unstable coalition, which seeks to unite the likes of Mr Wildgoose with lifelong racial nationalists such as Eddy Butler and Chris Beverley – and indeed former Barnsley BNP organiser Ian Sutton, who took charge of the ED by-election campaign.

EDL activist Clint Bristow stood at the Rotherham by-election without a party description. Mr Bristow had followed EDL leader Tommy Robinson in abandoning the ill-fated pact with Paul Weston's British Freedom Party, but so far the EDL has not registered itself as a political party, so the organisation's name cannot appear on a ballot paper. Some observers claimed that Mr Bristow's contacts on the football hooligan and EDL scene would ensure him a respectable result, but this prediction turned to farce: he managed only 29 votes, bottom of the poll with 0.1%. This was the second worst parliamentary vote for any variety of nationalist in election history, a mere fraction ahead of English Democrat Ed Abrams' 0.1% at the **Hartlepool** by-election in 2004.

The UK's two governing parties polled embarrassingly poorly: the Conservatives in fifth with 5.4% and the Liberal Democrats achieving the worst result of any major party in modern history – eighth on 2.1%. Thus the bottom line from Rotherham is that the credibility of major party politics is in serious trouble, but the only short-term beneficiaries are UKIP – a party which offers no long-term solutions other than an obsession with the European Union.

With the North East BNP having virtually disappeared, the party struggled to mount a campaign at the **Middlesbrough** by-election, also held on 29th November. In 2010 this was one of the 73 constituencies nationwide where the BNP saved their deposit, polling 1,954 votes (5.8%), but at the by-election Peter Foreman's vote collapsed to 328 (1.9%), sixth of eight candidates. UKIP had previously polled only 3.7% in Middlesbrough, but at the by-election they advanced to second place with 11.8%.

By far the toughest territory in any of the six November by-elections was fought by former BNP national organiser Richard Edmonds, who contested **Croydon North** for the National Front on 29th November. This is one London's most ethnically diverse constituencies, and was badly hit by last year's riots, when one of Croydon's best known stores was burned to the ground. The constituency also includes Crystal Palace football club's stadium at Selhurst Park and the notorious district of West Norwood, which is becoming similar to a U.S. ghetto, with banks and major stores withdrawing from the area due to rampant crime.

No nationalist had ever previously contested Croydon North, though under previous boundaries part of the area formed the old **Croydon North West**, twice fought by the young Nick Griffin as NF candidate polling 1.2% in 1981 and 0.9% in 1983.

So it was no surprise that the NF polled poorly here, achieving only 167 votes (0.7%). Winston McKenzie, a former amateur boxer and well-known figure in the local West Indian community, stood for UKIP and after coming close to being disowned by his own party for anti-homosexual remarks saved his deposit with 5.7% (the threshold being 5%).

UKIP has thus saved five out of its seven deposits at the by-elections held during 2012, having saved three out of five in 2011. By contrast the BNP has only saved one of its last five by-election deposits.

Independent candidate Dave Jones (*left*) backed by Dr Jim Lewthwaite of the Democratic Nationalists on the campaign trail in Todmorden, where he took 26% of the vote.

During the 2005-2010 Parliament, UKIP lost seven out of nine deposits. Indeed until 2004 UKIP (while winning European seats) regularly polled feeble votes at local and Westminster by-elections, such as 0.7% at **Brent East** in 2003 and 0.8% at **Tottenham** in 2000. UKIP leader Nigel Farage claims that his party has not only obliterated the BNP but begun to overtake the Liberal Democrats to become the third party in British politics.

As well as the high profile parliamentary by-elections, there was the usual crop of local council by-elections during October and November, though many of these were co-ordinated with the police elections on 15th November so that councils could save on polling expenses.

In advance of their remarkable results at those Police Commissioner elections, local by-elections had continued to suggest that the English Democrats were struggling to make any impact with the electorate. On 18th October in the Maidstone Central division of **Kent** County Council, the EDs' Michael Walters finished last of six candidates with only 89 votes (1.6%), well behind UKIP's John Stanford with 510 votes (9.4%).

At the opposite end of the nationalist spectrum, national socialist and former British Peoples Party official Dave Jones once again contested a parish council by-election in his home town of **Todmorden**, this time in a two-horse race against Liberal Democrat Joe Rez – who though the son of a Hungarian SS veteran is gay "consort" to Todmorden's Asian mayor, Abid Hussain. The Labour and Conservative parties had stood aside, hoping that Mr Rez would be elected unopposed (as are many parish/town councillors). Despite "anti-fascist" campaigns publicising photographs of Mr Jones with a shotgun and a swastika flag, he still managed 127 votes (26.0%), after an energetic campaign which illustrated public disengagement with mainstream politics.

Three BNP candidates stood in local by-elections on 15th November. In the Ardwick ward of **Manchester** City Council, Steven Carden finished last of six candidates, polling only 43 votes (1.8%). Bill Kimmet in Branksome East ward, **Poole**, was similarly bottom of the poll with 28 votes (2.1%), a long way behind UKIP's 10.0%. Even in Penrith Pategill ward, part of the Cumbrian borough of **Eden** and close to the home ground of the BNP's hapless election supremo Clive Jefferson, the party's candidate Ian Holt was in last place with 28 votes (6.8%).

On the same day former European parliamentary candidate Derek Grue contested the Knotty Ash ward of **Liverpool** City Council for the English Democrats, finishing fifth of eight candidates with 50 votes (2.8%). No nationalist candidate had previously fought this ward, or indeed any of the three wards contested the same day by the BNP.

The BNP now barely exists in London, so it was no surprise when they failed to contest a by-election in Stonecot ward, **Sutton**, on 6th December, despite having taken 413 votes there as recently as 2010. Similarly there was no BNP candidate in Bilton ward, **Harrogate**, on 13th December – a ward which had been fought three times by the BNP in recent years.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

Police Elections - a missed opportunity for nationalists

The first ever Police Commissioner Elections in England and Wales were most notable for very low turnouts across the board. In some areas hardly anyone voted, and several senior politicians have suggested that the new Commissioners will be unable to claim a democratic mandate. Turnouts ranged from 11.6% in Staffordshire to 19.6% in Avon & Somerset.

For racial nationalist parties the elections were a missed opportunity. The BNP eventually decided not to stand, withdrawing their one declared candidate Simon Darby a few weeks before the campaign was due to begin, and the post-Griffin party currently being formed by Andrew Brons MEP and his allies was still in the process of getting organised. For the National Front and other smaller nationalist parties the cost of fielding police commissioner candidates seemed prohibitive, especially because (unlike parliamentary and European elections) there was no free mailshot included in the £5,000 deposit for each candidate.

The United Kingdom Independence Party fought just over half of the 41 police areas, while the English Democrats (a mostly non-racial party which has been joined during the past couple of years by several high profile defectors from the BNP) had five candidates including the party chairman Robin Tilbrook. Perhaps the highest profile pseudo-nationalist candidate was Kevin Carroll, a leading activist in the anti-Muslim English Defence League, who stood in Bedfordshire for the British Freedom Party, which has tried to turn itself into a political wing of the EDL under the leadership of ex-UKIP candidate Paul Weston. Mr Weston and his allies have cultivated connections with extremist Islamophobes worldwide, including the Zionist terrorist group Jewish Defence League.

The first target for all of these candidates was to pass the 5% threshold and retain their £5,000 deposit. Perhaps surprisingly all of them did so, no doubt helped by the fact that unlike Westminster and local council elections, voters were allowed to list two preferences, thus removing the "wasted vote" argument that has traditionally weakened smaller parties and independents.

Kevin Carroll – whose chances in **Bedfordshire** were much hyped by both his supporters and by "anti-fascists" – will be disappointed to have finished in fourth place with only 10.6%. The main effect of his campaign was to ensure a high turnout of Muslim voters, which helped Labour candidate Olly Martins to win.

BFP leader Paul Weston's former colleagues in UKIP will also be disappointed with most of their results. Though UKIP was once seen only as a serious contender in European elections, the party has extended its appeal in recent years, helped by several factors: the decline of the BNP; the leftward drift of David Cameron's Conservative Party, especially during its coalition with the Liberal Democrats; the increased disillusionment with mainstream politicians following the scandal over MPs' expenses; and the success of UKIP leader Nigel Farage in capitalising on media attention to put across a wider range of broadly right-wing policies, in addition to UKIP's well known opposition to the European Union.

Nationwide opinion polls have occasionally shown UKIP overtaking the Liberal Democrats to appear as Britain's third largest political party, and few would dispute that they are Britain's fourth party, a position that would once have been held by the Greens, and before them the National Front in the 1970s, but which Nick Griffin's BNP never truly achieved even at their peak.

These police elections might have provided a perfect storm for UKIP, especially coming at a low ebb for the Conservatives, and given that public opinion generally is more "right-wing" on law and order issues than on economics. Yet the best UKIP result was 19.0% in **Northamptonshire**, and even there Jim MacArthur was in fourth place. High profile anti-immigration UKIP candidate Bill Etheridge polled only 7.4% in the **West Midlands**, despite having no BNP or ED opponent. More disturbing still for UKIP was that they failed to trounce the EDs in the five areas contested by both parties. Most observers (this author included) have tended to believe that UKIP and the EDs are pitching for essentially the same electorate, except for the small number of voters who prioritise the constitutional question of an English Parliament, but that UKIP is vastly better known and better funded.

Yet in **South Yorkshire** the English Democrat candidate David Allen finished runner-up with 15.6%, well ahead of UKIP's general secretary Jonathan Arnott, who polled only 11.5% despite being one of his party's highest profile candidates. Undoubtedly the ED success in South Yorkshire was related to this region including Doncaster, where the ED Mayor Peter Davies is the party's most senior elected official, although other elections even in Doncaster itself have suggested that the EDs were failing to capitalise on their 2009 mayoral victory. Another reason for ED success was their effective and hard-hitting leaflet campaign against "politically correct policing" and opposing the government's cuts to police budgets.

In **Merseyside** UKIP's Hilary Jones, a local magistrate, was only narrowly ahead of his English Democrat rival Paul Rimmer, polling 6.9% to 5.7% for Dr Rimmer, a former BNP candidate. In **Cambridgeshire** another UKIP magistrate, Paul Bullen, did manage to finish well ahead of the former ED councillor Stephen Goldspink, finishing third with 16.4% to Mr Goldspink's still creditable 8.1%. Mr Bullen was the only UKIP candidate to come remotely near qualification for the run-off between the top two candidates. In **Essex** the English Democrat Robin Tilbrook achieved 6.9%, only slightly behind UKIP's Andrew Smith with 9.0%. While in **Kent** the most controversial ED candidate Steve Uncles polled 5.3%, not far behind UKIP councillor Piers Wauchope's 7.8%. Mr Uncles was sued during the campaign by independent candidate Ann Barnes. Mrs Barnes was the former chairman of Kent Police Authority and had campaigned against the introduction of elected commissioners, but nevertheless decided to stand and spent £68,000 on her campaign, appointing a Liberal Democrat as her campaign manager. In the event she won the election that she thought should never have happened, and Mr Uncles will have to live in a county run by a police commissioner he allegedly libelled!

Mrs Barnes was one of twelve independent winners in these elections, an unprecedented success rate for non-party candidates, reflecting a widespread public perception that partisan politics should not influence policing. Five of these were retired police officers, while Stephen Bett in Norfolk and Simon Hayes in Norfolk were (like Mrs Barnes) former chairmen of their police authorities, and Sue Mountstevens in Avon & Somerset was a former police authority member. Several of the independents were obviously surfing an anti-politician tide. In Warwickshire former airline pilot Ron Ball defeated Labour's ex-MP James Plaskitt; while in Lincolnshire local television and radio presenter Alan Hardwick was elected, with another independent as runner-up. Former barrister Winston Roddick was elected as North Wales Police Commissioner as an independent, helped by the decision of the Welsh nationalist party Plaid Cymru not to field any candidates.

This year racial nationalists missed an opportunity. Self-inflicted damage to our credibility had left our movement appearing irrelevant.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

(left to right) **The most successful nationalist candidate in the Police Commissioner elections was the English Democrats' David Allen in South Yorkshire, who finished runner-up. UKIP's Jim MacArthur took 19% in Northamptonshire. Kevin Carroll of the BFP, seen here with BFP leader Paul Weston and the EDL's Tommy Robinson, finished a poor fourth in Bedfordshire. Ann Barnes (who spent almost £70,000 on her campaign including £55,000 of her own money) was elected in Kent – one of a dozen independent winners.**